"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, clearing by afternoon; winds shifting to westerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.09¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

Page 2.

Three companies of the Thirteenth Infantry from Governors Island and Light Battery D of the Fifth Artillery, from Fort Hamilton, left for the South yesterday. Stirring scenes attended their departure.

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There was much joy at the Cuban Junta in this city yesterday over the action of Congress in recognizing the independence of the people of Cuba.

Officials of the Spanish line in this city said yesterday that they had heard nothing about the report that eighteen of their steamers were to be armed for the Spanish service. They are busily engaged now in hurrying supplies to the army at Havana.

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Details from various points to form the first battalion of marines arrived yesterday at Brooklyn Navy Yard, where work upon the vessels there is being hurried in order to make way for the numerous coast patrol boats that are to be fitted out.

Capt. Miller has expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which the New York detachment of Naval Militia handled the monitor Nahant. The vessel will probably be taken to the navy yard to-day for alterations and repairs. The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, formerly the El Norte of the Morgan Line, will be manned in large part by men of the New York Naval Militia.

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The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution requesting heads of municipal departments to grant leave of absence, with full pay, to employes who desire to enlist.

John Wanamaker has issued a manifesto stating that he will pay the salaries of all his employes who enlist in Government service in event of war with Spain. The men will not lose their positions, and the families of those killed will be provided for.

The Naval Board of Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday received authorization to purchase seven yachts which the board recently recommended for service as second-class gunboats in Cuban rivers. Vice Commodore Moore of the Atlantic Yacht Club has offered his new yacht Marietta to the Government. Several tugs were examined yesterday.

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Mrs. William C. Whitney was brought to her home in this city from Aiken, S. C., yesterday without suffering from the journey.

The Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association held its annual banquet at Delmonico's last night, and patriotic utterances were received with much enthusiasm.

Minister Loomis, at Caracas, informed the State Department that ex-President Crespo of Venezuela was killed while fighting insurgents.

George Parsons Lathrop died at Roosevelt Hospital, having been admitted to the institution Saturday. His wife was with him when he died.

Miss Elizabeth Cossitt Stokes and Jules J. Vatable were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, Col. Thomas Stokes, 8 West Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst officiating. Miss Blanche Hortense Aucaigne, daughter of Consul General Felix Aucaigne of Paraguay, was married to Emil Ams at the West End Collegiate Church.

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Edwin K. Willard, the venerable member of the Stock Exchange, was expelled on a charge of fraud.

Wheat advanced in Chicago on the theory that war is inevitable and foreign prices. May closed at $1.09¼ and July at 87⅝.

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Thieves broke into the crockery store of John Hobbins & Sons at Paterson, and stole $540 from the safe. They then broke into Mr. Hobbins's house, chloroformed him and his family, and started to ransack it, but were frightened away.

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At a reception given to Gen. Booth at Carnegie Hall, he was welcomed by a great crowd.

The tenth anniversary of the reorganization of the Brooklyn Institute was celebrated by a subscription dinner.

The trial of ex-Policeman McAuliffe on the first of seven indictments for assault ended yesterday in his acquittal.

John Graham Brooks, William I. Nichols, and Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell spoke yesterday before the Charity Organization Society at the last of a series of monthly conferences.

Mayor Van Wyck sent to the Municipal Assembly yesterday his veto of the resolution asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate an additional $100,000 for lighting the streets of Brooklyn.

Marshall R. Vannostrand, a prominent lawyer, was arrested on an order signed by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court on a charge of having wrongfully converted $18,070.17, preferred by Sarah O. G. Pickman.

William Hepburn, the alleged "Col. Webster" in the Brooklyn bribery case, was arrested. He refused to plead, by the advice of his counsel, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Hepburn was released on $5,000 bail.

George B. White, leather merchant, of Boston, was ordered indicted here yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that he has swindled banks and other creditors out of about $250,000. He is now under arrest in Philadelphia.

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SLUMP IN SPANISH FOURS.

Decline of Several Points in the Quotations in London and Paris.

LONDON, April 19.—Operators on the Stock Exchange here take the gloomiest view of the crisis. Securities were flat all around to-day, and the feeling of nervousness was enhanced by failures in connection with the Paris settlement and fears of further trouble there. The features of the day were the slump in Spanish fours and the steadiness of American securities, after the decline at the opening of the market.

American securities on the Stock Exchange to-day opened dull and lower. St. Paul fell 1¼, Louisville 1⅜, and Canadian 1⅜. After the opening prices steadied somewhat, but at 12:30 o'clock the market again turned weak. Spanish fours opened at 38⅜ and further declined to 37⅝.

On the Street, American securities improved. Spanish fours were weaker, 37 being steadily offered throughout the day. Spanish fours closed on the Stock Exchange at 37½, a net loss of 3⅝ for the day.

PARIS, April 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak throughout, Spanish fours leading the decline. The joint action of the United States Congress is considered as excluding a chance of peace. The whole session was agitated, and all securities on the list fell heavily.

Spanish fours at 1 P. M. were quoted at [illegible] at 2:30 P. M. they had declined to 37⅛. Three per cent. rentes have also declined [illegible]. The market is flat, especially Spanish fours, Rio Tintos, and De Beers [illegible].

Spanish fours closed on the Bourse to-day at [illegible] against 41⅝, the final price yesterday.

BARCELONA, April 19.—Spanish fours were quoted to-day at 62.40.

MADRID, April 19.—Spanish [illegible]

QUEEN REGENT'S ADDRESS

The Spanish People Looking for a Firm Deliverance from the Throne.

MEMORANDUM TO THE POWERS

Another Note Submitted Upon Receipt of News of the Action of Congress—Madrid Newspapers Favor a Hostile Policy.

MADRID, April 19.—The terms of the speech which the Queen Regent will deliver at the opening of the Cortes to-morrow are jealously guarded, but it is said that the speech will prove firm, convincing, and satisfactory to the national sentiments. It is claimed here that perfect unanimity prevails in Spain to face war rather than yield to the demands of the United States.

It was rumored this evening that Gen. Woodford would leave to-morrow, but he has authorized a formal denial of the report. Madrid is quiet and prepared to meet developments.

On the receipt of a dispatch from the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabe, giving the result of yesterday's voting in Congress, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon, forwarded to all the Spanish Ambassadors a memorandum to submit to the foreign Governments, setting forth the grievances of Spain, showing all Spain has done to avoid war, and saying the responsibility for it rests entirely upon the United States.

The general belief here is that the joint resolution of Congress makes war between Spain and the United States inevitable.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, had a long conference with the Queen Regent this morning.

An official note issued this afternoon says negotiations are actively proceeding between the Colonial Government of Cuba and the insurgents of that island, with the view of obtaining the submission of the latter as a result of further concessions regarding autonomy.

This evening the lobbies of Parliament are crowded with members, new Deputies, and politicians, all discussing the situation. The one predominating word is War.

The Imparcial to-day, commenting upon the commercial aspect of the war, which it regards as certain "so soon as President McKinley stops vacillating," says: "The Americans, who are rushing into war, will be surprised to find that it is not an affair of weeks, but of months. It will last until the commercials are more anxious for peace than they are now anxious for war."

The Liberal says: "The Spaniards are tired of talk of Papal and other interventions. War is a matter of hours, in spite of the rumors of delays upon President McKinley's part." Continuing, the Liberal urges Spain to stop argument, adding: "The time has come for blows, and not for words."

El Heraldo says that war is inevitable and even imminent. El Heraldo compares the "indifference of the mass of the people" to "Mussulman fatality," considering it highly dangerous and fearing a terrible reaction. The paper says a serious task lies before Parliament, which, it hopes, will prove equal to "facing the great dangers now gathering around Spain."

El Correo (Ministerial) says:

"The resolution of the American Congress not only authorizes the President, as he desired in his message, to intervene in Cuba, but orders him to do so immediately, and, the independence (recognition of republic) clause being expunged, which might have incurred a veto, the President will probably square his action with the decree of the Chambers. What he will probably do is to give the resolution immediate effect, or, from motives of precaution and convenience, let a few days pass inoperatively. Anyway, the situation is now the gravest possible."

El Epoca (Conservative) asserts that "anarchy reigns in the legislative and executive branches of the American Government." After pointing out the "unpreparedness for war of the United States," El Epoca says it considers President McKinley "simultaneously daring and weak, yielding to jingo demands and yet saddling his Parliament with the responsibility." It quotes from recognized text books to prove that there has been "a violation of the Constitution in the later legislative and executive procedure," and adds: "While President McKinley requests a free hand, Congress votes a mandate, the President remaining impotent to resist the war party or to rouse peaceful influences."

CORTES PARTIES MEET.

Conservatives and Republicans Rally to the Government.

MADRID, April 19.—This evening the parties constituting the Cortes held their preliminary meetings. Señor Silvela presided over the meeting of the Conservative minority. In the course of his remarks he advised all Conservatives to support the Government.

The Republican Party has sent a message to Señor Emilio Castelar appealing to his patriotism to take part in the Parliamentary campaign. The communication points out that "during the present situation it is the duty of Republicans to maintain an expectant attitude toward the monarchy, but at the same time to stand ready to make the sacrifices demanded by patriotism, in the face of a powerful enemy, for the defense of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba, the preservation of which is demanded by the history, security, and rights of Spain."

SAGASTA TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

The Spanish Premier Declares that Attempts Against Spain's Territory Will Be Resisted.

MADRID, April 19.—The supporters of the Government in both houses of Parliament met in the Senate Chamber at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, addressed them as follows:

"The times are so grave and the circumstances are so exceptional that acts and not words are necessary to face the present difficulty. Attempts are being made to sully the glorious history of Spain by an infamous calumny. The different Spanish Governments have done their utmost to avert the war to which we are being provoked.

"We have now reached the limits of concession, compatible with honor and territorial integrity. We consented to the last concession at the instance of the Pope and the powers. We yielded, in fact; but new attempts are made upon our honor and menaces directed against our territory. That is a thing to which Spaniards will never consent. [Applause.]

"This is not the moment to trace a parliamentary programme, but the moment to unite ourselves, as our fathers have done, in the face of an odious attempt against the integrity of our territory. The insult offered us to-day is the most infamous that has ever been offered. [Prolonged applause.]

Continuing, Señor Sagasta counseled the rapid constitution of the Chambers in order to accord to the Government the means to defend the country's interests. "Spain," he added, "will not allow a bit of her territory to be taken from her with impunity, nor will she be a party to any trafficking for her possessions."

Seldom has there been witnessed a more impressive and significant scene. The large hall of the Senate was densely crowded with Liberal Senators and Deputies, who listened with breathless attention to the short speech of Señor Sagasta, only interrupting him with unanimous and loud applause when he indignantly alluded to the "unjustified and infamous aspersions cast upon Spain" with regard to the Maine disaster.

Even more enthusiastic applause greeted his closing words, when he sternly and [illegible] Spaniards "in defense of their territory and ancient rights against more odious and unfair aggressions than any their ancestors had repelled with the same energy and courage."

If the idea still existed in the mind of any one here that war could be avoided, Señor Sagasta's firm speech is regarded as finally settling all doubts.

The Ministers met to-day to modify the speech from the throne in conformity with the situation. Señor Silvela, leader of the Dissident Conservatives, when addressing his party, declared it "inopportune to formulate a political programme." He evoked the memory of the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, and declared that he and his party would aid the Government by voting as much as should be necessary for the national defense, without any opposition, although making note of the responsibility incurred in order to investigate it, if need be, at a more opportune time. He declared also that the Dissident Conservatives would respect whatever financial arrangements the Government might enter into, no matter what these might cost, as it was the "only means of securing later on peace with honor."

MADRID NEWS IN LONDON.

Spain Manifests No Disposition to Yield—Sagasta Government Threatened.

LONDON, April 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"The news of the joint resolution of Congress received this afternoon causes disgust but surprises no one, since a similar decision had been hourly expected. The clause relating to the future government of Cuba is regarded as sheer hypocrisy, and, although the direct issue now rests in the hands of President McKinley, Spain has long ceased to hope for any procedure on his part which might admit of a pacific settlement."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"There is great excitement in all political circles. It is considered certain that the Republicans and Carlists will ask the Government to give them an opportunity of discussing their policy; but no one will oppose a grant of all the powers necesary for war, since such an action would entail public unpopularity.

"The adherents of Señor Romero Robledo are affirming that Señor Sagasta has completely failed in his mission, since he took power with the object of pacifying Cuba and avoiding international conflict. They declare that there have been no results of his efforts, and they advocate the formation of a national government the moment war breaks out."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"I understand the speech from the throne will review the whole course of the relations between Spain and the United States, with a view of showing how Spain, in her relations with America and her treatment of the West Indian colonies, has spared no effort to make concessions and reforms compatible with her rights, to conciliate her colonists, and to preserve friendly relations with America; whereas the United States have all along persisted in seeking pretexts to interfere in the purely domestic relations of Spain with her colonies, and have persisted more than ever, since the advent to office of President McKinley, in menaces and diplomatic notes, trying to intervene in the settlement of the Cuban question.

"So much so has this been the case, the speech will declare that the United States have constantly put obstacles in the way of Spain, when, by negotiations or military efforts, Spain has been on the point of pacifying Cuba. The speech from the throne will point out that the Spanish Government has steadily resisted the American pretensions, while making all possible concessions to America on other questions, and would have gone even further, if America had only undertaken to respect the rights and sovereignty of Spain in Cuba.

"The document will lay stress upon the fact that America has displayed increased virulence and hostility since Spain granted a suspension of hostilities at the request of the Pope and the powers. It will make an earnest appeal to the nation and to all parties to be true to their national traditions, to gather around the throne, and to vote the supplies necessary to defend the honor and territory of Spain.

"At the present moment Spain, though essentially a military nation, is bestowing her chief attention upon naval preparations, because everybody fully comprehends that the struggle with the United States, the fate of Cuba, and the duration of the war will entirely depend on the respective navies. The Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, is a cautious man, and has done his best to push on the naval preparations within the means at his disposal. He has been well assisted by the high officials in his department, and by the Admirals commanding at the Ferrol, Cartagena, and Cadiz arsenals, who have made their staffs and men work night and day to complete the outfit and armament of many vessels and to provide war stores for the colonies.

"The first available squadron is now at Cape Verde, under Admiral Gervera, who went out with the cruisers Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon, and has been joined there by the cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, with a view to protecting the torpedo flotilla. This squadron is considered quite a match for the American Flying Squadron, and may even be ordered to pay an unpleasant visit to North American ports, if war breaks out.

"A second squadron will be formed at Cadiz, where Admiral Churruca, a descendant of the Spanish commander at Trafalgar, is busy preparing the fleet. The idea is to concentrate, as soon as they are ready, the battleships Pelayo, (now at Cartagena,) Emperador Carlos V., (now at Ferrol,) Cardenal Cisneros, and the Numancia and Vittoria, broadside ships; the cruisers Alfonso XIII. and Princess Mercedes, the torpedo cruiser Maria Molina, three destroyers just received from England, and three torpedo vessels, which would make a respectable gathering.

"Spain has in her merchant fleet and coasting population a large supply of able seamen, all having served in the Royal Navy, and a strong force of marines, among them three fine battalions just returned from hard service in the Philippines. Admiral Bermejo, like his predecessor, Admiral Berenger, has paid special attention to making use of the fine, large steamers offered by the Compania Trasatlantica mail line and other firms as auxiliary cruisers, with crews and officers from the Royal Navy and heavy and quick-firing guns, which have already been placed on the fourteen vessels.

"Great enthusiasm reigns in the arsenals and among the seafaring population. In fact, the Minister of Marine has received numerous applications for permission to equip privateers, but no decision has yet been taken in the matter. Spain will do exactly what America does. The Government would much prefer to make use of the auxiliary cruisers commissioned as regular war vessels."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Popular indignation against the attitude of the United States is increasing day by day, more especially in the big towns, like Barcelona; and, in spite of the Government having energetically repressed all such demonstrations, it is always within the bounds of possibility at some place or other that deplorable events may occur. Above all, however, the greatest enthusiasm prevails, and the Government has received large sums of money from wealthy private individuals.

"I have had a conversation with an eminent Spanish statesman about the present state of affairs and the contemplated action of the Government. He said: 'What I can tell you at this critical moment is very little. As you know, war is a foregone conclusion. It cannot be avoided. The fault assuredly is not ours. We proclaimed autonomy and granted an armistice under conditions which rendered that step an act of heroic self-sacrifice for the sake of peace. It was followed up by dispatching a commission to the Cuban rebels, with whom, in all probability, peace would have been concluded within a week or fortnight if the American Congress had not baffled all our efforts by proclaiming Cuban independence, which is equivalent to a declaration of war.

"'We can do nothing more for the maintenance of peace, and we disclaim all responsibility for the results of war. We were resolved not to provoke hostilities directly or indirectly, and if the American declarations of love and peace and humanity were sincere, the dispute would have been amicably arranged already. Now that there is no longer any golden bridge leading to peace, I cannot undertake to say what steps the Government intends to take; but the meeting of the Cortes to-morrow and the following days of the session will make things clearer. I may give it as my [illegible] least, if unforeseen accidents do not precipitate issues before.'"

MADRID CABINET COUNCIL.

Ministers Unanimously Declare a Conflict Is at Hand.

LONDON, April 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 6:45 P. M., Tuesday, says:

"A Cabinet council was held very early this afternoon in order to consider the situation. The Government adopted finally the resolutions respecting their relations with the United States. The Ministers were unanimous in declaring that a conflict was now certain, and quite at hand.

"The Presidents of the future chambers, Señor Montero Rios and Marquis Vega d'Armijo, spoke. The latter said, among other things: 'The Spanish Parliament does not indulge in insults, but if it is insulted it will repel with all energy such insults as are launched against it.'

"The meeting finished with long and most enthusiastic cheers for the Queen Regent, the little King, and the army and navy."

SPANISH MINISTER PREPARED.

All His Arrangements Completed to Leave for Home When the President Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, has made his final preparations for departure, and is calmly awaiting notification that the President has affixed his signature to the Cuban resolutions, at which time the Minister will take his leave. He had expected this would come to-day, and every arrangement had been made with that in view. Now that the signing of the resolutions is deferred until to-morrow, it is probable that the Minister and his staff will depart before another twenty-four hours pass by.

He will not move precipitately, however, as the transfer of the legation archives and effects to the French Embassy must first be accomplished, and, moreover, there is felt to be no disposition on the part of the authorities here unduly to hasten the movements of the Minister. Whether the State Department will send Señor Polo his passports or he will ask for them is felt to be an immaterial detail. He intends to go without reference to these formalities, and there is every reason to believe that the State Department will afford him the protection of passports and any further attentions usual in the enforced departure of a Minister on the breaking out of war.

The entire staff of the legation will accompany the Minister. Their exact movements after leaving Washington are not made known, except that they will return to Spain at the earliest possible moment. It would be no surprise if the Minister and his staff went by way of Canada instead of New York, taking one of the Atlantic liners from Halifax.

The Spanish Legation has been the centre of great activity throughout the day. The Minister was up practically all of last night, retiring shortly before daylight this morning, after having informed his Government of the final passage of the Cuban resolutions. He was again at his desk by 9 A. M., communicating with his Government, and awaiting the next and final move in making the resolutions effective.

Although of sturdy physique, the Spanish Minister showed signs of the intense strain and anxiety put upon him during the last few days. He saw a number of friends, mainly of the Diplomatic Corps, and to them expressed the view that all hope of a peaceful settlement appeared to be at an end, and that Spain now left with the United States the responsibility of war. Being convinced that all hope of peace was over, the Minister's personal desires were that the remaining formalities might be dispatched as speedily as possible. He was rather surprised late in the day when told that the President's signing of the resolution would be deferred until to-morrow.

THE POPE ALONE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, April 20.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Italia, the organ of the Foreign Office, publishes to-night the following note: 'The powers are on the eve of taking a new step, namely, requesting the United States and Spain, in the event of war, to localize the hostilities to Cuba and the neighboring waters. This step will be taken immediately after a declaration of war.'

"Utter pessimism prevails in diplomatic quarters here, the Vatican alone continuing hopeful of peace. The Pope is working energetically to be accepted as arbitrator; but he admits that Cuba has already morally ceased to belong to Spain."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Vatican will decide to-night on a proposition that Spain should cede Cuba to the Pope, who would transfer the island to the United States in the same way as Austria, in 1866, ceded Venetia to France, instead of Italy. It is hoped that in this way Spain's amour propre would be saved."

LONDON EDITORIAL OPINION.

Approval of the Action of the United States—Further Delay Unwarranted.

LONDON, April 20.—The Times says, editorially, this morning:

"Delay on the American side can now do no good. It is better that what the President has to do should be done quickly. It is surprising to hear from our American correspondent that President McKinley alone, in Washington, with the possible exception of Archbishop Ireland, still believes in the possibility of peace. A peaceful solution would doubtless still be possible if both Governments were sincerely desirous to avoid war. It is quite conceivable that in the long run both will have reason to regret the decision at which both have arrived. We regret the outcome on behalf on both peoples."

The editorial concludes by noting that "America's change of attitude toward England and her appreciation of British sympathy are exemplified in Senator Lodge's proposal to pay the Bering Sea award."

The Daily News says editorially:

"In full sympathy with America, we cannot help thinking that the resolutions of the House were wiser than those of the Senate. The jingoes have won the day; but it is for no empty punctilio that the United States is contending."

The Standard says:

"We are persuaded that it will be the general verdict of all impartial judges that in peremptorily calling upon Spain to declare its purpose at once the American Government is departing wrongfully and unwisely from principles hitherto respected in relations between civilized nations. Unhappily, this is not for the first time. A certain deliberate contempt for amenities of intercourse is apparent at Washington. Brusquer les Choses might be supposed to be the fundamental maxim of the State Department. Spain should be allowed a decent time to reply. America ought not to forget the share her own people have had in stimulating and maintaining the rebellion in Cuba."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Our neutrality should be of the most benevolent description toward America. We ought to proclaim and regard it as a barbarous and unfriendly act, liable to instant reprisals, if either Spanish or American goods are seized on British ships or a British cargo is seized on board American or Spanish vessels. Great Britain ought also to declare her intention to prevent privateering on the part of any State."

The Morning Post says:

"The difference between the two Governments reduces itself to fighting over the sovereignty in Cuba. This is rather a fine point to be made an occasion for war. Peace is now to be interrupted for the first time between the great civilized nations of Christendom since 1871. It is to be hoped it will not be a prelude to a new period of wars such as closed in 1815."

The Morning Post believes that both the United States and Spain will issue letters of marque, and it agrees with Lord Charles Beresford (Rear Admiral) that England's most simple and most honorable plan would be "formally to denounce the Declaration of Paris, which we ought never to have signed."

Oyster Bay Special on Long Island will make [illegible]

ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN

The President Will Notify Her that She Must Get Out of Cuba or be Put Out.

MESSAGE TO BE SENT TO MADRID TO-DAY.

Spanish Government Will Have Forty-eight Hours in Which to Decide What It Will Do.

Cuban Resolutions to be Signed by the President Just Before He Puts His Signature to the Ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President McKinley has not signed the joint resolution on Cuba, which was delivered to him to-day soon after the meeting of the House of Representatives. The impatient Congress expected to hear that the resolution was signed as soon as it reached the White House. Disappointed in this expectation, Congress has begun to worry again about the deliberation of the Executive.

Many reasons have been stated for the President's decision that the resolution shall not be signed before to-morrow morning, but that which finds most credence is that he desires to have the ultimatum of the United States framed in words that will be regarded by everybody as appropriate, and that will impress Spain with the impossibility of evading its summons.

The President's Programme.

The latest information from the White House is that the President will sign the resolution early in the morning, and that at the same time he will approve and order sent to Madrid the ultimatum to be presented to the Spanish Government by Minister Woodford.

It is understood Spain will be notified that an answer to the ultimatum will be required in forty-eight hours after it has been delivered.

Signing the resolution at noon and dispatching the note to Spain at the same hour, the ultimatum will reach Madrid at about six o'clock in the afternoon, in time to be presented to the Cortes to-morrow or next day. Spain would have until Friday afternoon to prepare and deliver to the United States Minister the reply directed by the Constituent Assembly.

The answer therefore may be expected Friday night.

Fleet May Sail To-morrow.

Saturday morning the naval forces of the United States may be under orders to begin operations against Spain in Cuba.

Official reticence having become the order of the day at the Navy Department, it is not possible now to ascertain positively whether the reply of Spain is to be anticipated by the departure of Capt. Sampson's squadron from Key West. But there is no probability that the plans freely discussed as they were made, and which contemplated a forward movement in anticipation of an unfavorable reply from Spain, have been abandoned.

The fleet now at Key West may be in motion to-morrow or Friday. A Thursday start would be more popular in the navy than one deferred for a day. By taking advantage of the assumption that Spain is not to assent to the demand to be made by the President, the squadron may obtain its position in front of Havana Friday and be advised by dispatch boat from Key West Saturday morning whether fire shall be opened or postponed in consequence of some new turn in affairs promising a settlement without the reduction of Havana.

Attack on Havana Sunday Perhaps.

The persons who are impatient for firing to begin, will not be gratified, however, by hearing of the Capture of Havana Saturday. When the squadron arrives it will be necessary for Capt. Sampson, in obedience to the laws of civilized warfare, to notify the inhabitants of the intended bombardment, to give them a day or two in which to remove the non-combatants and such property as may be carried out of the reach of the guns of the battleships. Twenty-four hours will be the least time, it is believed by naval officers, that will be allowed. The notice may be given at the time of the arrival of the vessels, and not postponed until the receipt of the answer to the ultimatum.

So it is just possible that next Sunday will be the day on which the attack upon Havana, if one is to be made, shall open.

Spain Shows No Signs of Yielding.

All signs point to a flat refusal by Spain to accept the demands of the United States. The tone of the Spanish press, the failure to receive any assuring information from the United States Minister, and the preparations of Minister Polo to leave Washington as soon as the resolution is signed and the ultimatum ordered to be presented point to the probability that Spain already has decided that the controversy must be settled after a contest.

One little indication of the intentions of the Spanish Legation is noted. A small brass sign, attached to a post at the side of the office, and the brass plate on the office door have been removed. These changes in the appearance of the legation are not attributed to the fear that the signs would be defaced, as they have been on one or two occasions by boys. Friends of the Minister say to-day that he will not wait to ask for his passports in order to be released from Washington, but will leave as soon as he is informed that the President has signed the joint resolution. This is received with doubt by those who have observed the calm demeanor of the Minister, and the belief at the Department of State is that he will observe all the usual forms, ask for his passports, and be assured a safe conduct to the steamer which will take him back to Spain. If there is as little hostility to his person elsewhere as is found here he will meet with no annoyance in getting away.

The Army Getting Ready.

The President may be acting with deliberation in signing the resolution upon the advice of the War Department. Great precipitation perhaps would start the naval forces too much in advance of the army, which would not be in position to co-operate with the navy if an attack upon Havana should be ordered to be made in twenty-four hours. The forces to be available in a day or two are now in motion toward the South, and could not be shipped much before the end of this week.

Only the most general information about the plans for embarking troops is given out, but when the troops have reached the ports from which they are to sail it will be almost impossible to conceal the fact that they have sailed, even if their destination is withheld.

The President and Congress.

The President and the Cabinet expressed great satisfaction to-day at the outcome of the long parliamentary struggle in the Congress yesterday. Up to the time the House met at noon yesterday the friends of the President were in doubt about what the result would be. Speaker Reed was not at all confident that the sentiment for recognition would not sweep away those Republicans, one hundred strong a week ago, who were inclined to side with the Democrats.

The complexion of the vote in the Senate Monday assisted the Speaker and his associates in regaining the support of most of the intending bolters. Then there were not a few who had come to hear some disquieting suggestions from men who are averse to a war.

"What are we going to war for?" was an inquiry heard not infrequently. Some Republicans who had come to weigh this question carefully, and who confessed that they were not prepared to give an answer satisfactory to themselves, soon were prepared to declare that at least they were not going to vote for war on Democratic account. These men solved their doubts by determining to remain Republicans.

Critical members of the House are thankful the resolution of the House did not prevail, not because it was not strong enough for them, but because it was so weak in a literary way. The assumption has been that the resolution was the product of the combined intellect of the Republican end of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Several grammarians of ability have endeavored to establish relations between the parts of speech employed to express the intent of the majority, but have abandoned the task as hopeless.

A FLAT-FOOTED DEMAND.

No Half-Way Reply Will Be Accepted—Blockade of Cuba and Aid to Gomez Planned.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—"The ultimatum," said a member of the Cabinet, after the meeting to-day, "has been agreed upon in substance, but has not yet been formally drawn up. Its preparation has been intrusted to Assistant Secretary Day of the State Department. It will be sent to Spain to-morrow and will reach Madrid in the evening, the difference in time between this country and Spain being about six hours. I think you are safe in saying that Spain will be given forty-eight hours—that is, until Friday evening—to submit her reply. In accordance with the terms of the resolution the President will demand that Spain shall evacuate the island. The demand for this will be flat-footed and absolute, and no tentative or half-way reply will satisfy the President. Nor will any compromise that contemplates the withdrawal of Spain's troops from the island and the subsequent re-establishment of Spanish control or the raising of the Spanish flag over the country be accepted by the Administration. Possibly it may be that a suggestion that the matter has been referred to the Cortes, which meets to-morrow, for its consideration may be instrumental in postponing for a brief time the putting into effect of the Congressional resolution, but the President is disposed not to brook any further delay. It is only fair that in a great crisis like this reasonable time shall be given.

"If Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba prompt measures will be adopted to put into force the Congressional resolution. A blockade of Cuba will, so far as at present understood, be begun at once. There are an adequate number of war vessels in the vicinity to make this effective. I think such supplies as the Spaniards now control will not last them more than a month. Then steps will be taken with a view to increasing the equipment of Gomez's soldiers, and furnishing them with sufficient hardtack for food will enable him to harass the Spaniards from the rear, which will materially assist in bringing them to terms. My own individual idea is that it will probably take two months to bring about the results which will compel the Spaniards to evacuate and enable the island to be occupied by the United States without molestation.

"No, the United States Government will not issue any letters of marque and reprisal nor countenance privateering, but if the Spanish Government chooses to enter upon this line of warfare she will have to deal with the nations of Europe, with whose commerce she seeks to interfere."

CONGRESS DISAPPOINTED.

It Expected the President to Sign the Cuban Resolutions Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Cuban resolution passed by Congress arrived at the White House at 1:15 to-day, a little over an hour having been consumed in the formalities of securing the signatures of Speaker Reed and Vice President Hobart to the resolution in open session and its delivery at the White House by Representative Hager of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and Representative Overstreet of Indiana.

It was expected that the resolution would be signed as soon as it reached the President, and this was Mr. McKinley's inclination, but for certain state reasons it was deemed advisable that the resolution and the ultimatum to Spain should be signed simultaneously, and time was needed to draft the ultimatum in diplomatic form.

The fact that the resolution was not signed immediately gave rise to a few disquieting reports, but it soon appeared, from statements of Cabinet officers, that the President had not the slightest intention of withholding his signature and that the delay in attaching it was to be accounted for solely by his desire to have a full and complete plan of operations for the government of the Executive in the immediate future before taking the final and important step of turning the joint resolution into a statute.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort can be had on the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and the West every day in the year. See time table, this paper.—Adv.

ARMY ON THE WAY TO CUBA

Federal Troops, 16,000 Strong, Moving Toward the Gulf Coast for an Invasion of the Island.

READY TO EMBARK SATURDAY

Reinforcements to be Sent After a Landing Has Been Effected—Spaniards Will Fall Back on Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At last the United States Army is on the march. It is not a very big army, and it is pretty badly scattered now, but it will soon form in four divisions on the Gulf Coast, with headquarters at Chickamauga, Tampa, New Orleans, and Mobile, and a little later it will be concentrated into one body on the Island of Cuba, and will then be strong enough for the immediate business in hand. The 16,000 men are not a great host, but army men are confident that these seasoned American troops can vanquish any army that Spain has ever organized on the Western hemisphere. It is not expected that this small army will be sufficient for the pacification of the island, and military experts think that it would be the worst kind of madness to attempt so large a task with so few men.

All that is expected of the first troops that are landed in Cuba will be to defeat any Spanish army that may be able to confront them before the arrival of reinforcements and to capture, or at least invest, Havana, and hold the field until more troops can be dispatched to their support. It is quite probable, however, that a dash may be made for Havana by the army and navy just as soon as war is declared, and it is pretty generally thought that the 16,000 troops that will be sent to Cuba as soon as hostilities commence will be sufficient to capture that city, and the fleet is counted upon to make the fortified lines about the city untenable by the Spanish troops and to silence or divert the fire of the forts.

The combined attack by land and sea, as planned by the War and Navy Departments, will probably be the first action of the war unless the fleet exchanges shots with the batteries of Havana before the land forces arrive in front of the city. Very few military men expect that the Spaniards will risk a battle outside their lines of fortifications. The trochas are not relied upon to stop or check a regular army with artillery, and there is thought to be little chance that the Spaniards will attempt to hold either the Jucaro Moron or the Mariel trocha against insurgents in the east or against Americans in the west.

There is every evidence, from reports in the hands of the Parliaments, that the Spaniards will retreat at once in the more strongly fortified lines of the large towns, and especially those about Havana. It is probable that the Americans will effect a landing a little to the west of the Mariel trocha, and will have to cross that ditch before reaching Havana province, but as it has never proved strong enough to interfere with the movements of the revolutionists, no fear is entertained that the Spaniards can hold out against seasoned and well-armed troops. Nothing would please the army better than to have the Spaniards form the line to defend the Mariel ditch and barbed-wire fence. It would save a good deal of trouble later.

Secretary Alger received telegrams to-day from all army posts advising him of the rapid movements of the regiments toward the coast rendezvous. The men are moving as expeditiously as the Secretary anticipated, and meeting with few delays on the road. It is expected that the 16,000 troops will be at their posts on the coast by the end of this week, possibly by Saturday morning. By that time transports which have been arranged for some time in advance will be ready to take them to Cuba or to Key West, to unite there for a single movement. There have been a great many rumors as to difficulty in procuring transports. They are entirely without foundation. The Quartermaster General's department has made complete arrangements for this part of the campaign, and vessels will be ready at the appointed time for the transport of all the troops.

Ships have been provided also for the transport of the marines, who will take an active part in the war.

The passage of the joint resolutions has quickened the work of preparation and made it necessary to alter some of the details of the preliminary plans. It will probably hurry Gen. Miles to his headquarters a little sooner than he expected to go and hasten the movements of all troops and officers. It was said to-day that the President's action in holding the ultimatum and the resolution until to-morrow was with the view of getting a little more time for the concentration of the troops on the coast. The army could not have assembled on the coast by Thursday, which would have been advisable if the ultimatum had been sent to-day. The delay until to-morrow gives practically two more days for the movements, and the men, it is confidently expected, will be at the coast and ready to move on Cuba by Saturday.

TROOPS LEAVING THE STATE.

21st Infantry Starts from Plattsburg, 13th Goes from Buffalo, and 9th from Sacket's Harbor.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 19.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the special train bearing the Twenty-first United States Infantry pulled out of Plattsburg for its long run to Tampa, Fla. The train was in two sections, the first being the baggage section, consisting of nine express and two flat cars. This section carried 25,000 rounds of ammunition for each company and 75,000 pounds of provisions, consisting of six days' traveling rations and thirty days' field rations. Twenty-six horses and mules, four transport wagons, an ambulance, and the tent and field equipages filled the remainder of the cars. The second section carried the eight companies, band, and Hospital Corps of the regiment in ten second-class coaches, and the officers and regimental staff in a Pullman coach in the rear.

At 12:30 o'clock the men issued from the barracks which they have occupied since 1893, and formed in battalion order on the parade grounds. Nearly 4,000 of Plattsburg's residents were gathered to bid them farewell, and a large proportion of them carried flags of all sizes, from fine banners on gilded poles to miniature Stars and Stripes worn in the button holes.

A large portion of the Twenty-first Regiment was recruited from Plattsburg and vicinity, and the people felt that it was their own boys who were leaving, men whom they had known for years. Shortly before 1 o'clock the bugle sounded "Attention." The men shouldered their heavy field equipment and stood ready for the final orders. Lieut. Col. McKibbon, commanding the regiment, gave the order for the two battalions to board the cars, while the band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Demonstrations Along the Route.

Along the route the regiment was cheered by crowds at nearly every station. The first demonstration was at Willsborough. At Port Henry the residents turned out with their band and gave the troops an ovation. At Whitehall and Saratoga the separate companies of State troops turned out in honor of the regiment.

It is believed by the officers of the Twenty-first that they will be part of the advance corps of the army of invasion. Tampa and Key West are the nearest points to Cuba, and it is believed that they are sent there to be among the first for transportation.

The regiment has the handsomest stand of colors in the army, presented last Summer by Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the Cabinet. The Twenty-first drilled daily before the President during his stay here last Summer, and Clarke's Band, pronounced by Gen. Alger to be the "best musical organization in the service," played for Mrs. McKinley every afternoon, and the officers were on very friendly relations with members of the Presidential party. These facts and the presentation of the flag earned for the regiment the title of "The President's Own." Every member of the regiment takes particular pride in this banner, and will uphold the promise of Col. Kline, who, in responding to the presentation speech by Gen. Alger, gave the simple, soldierly reply: "We will guard these colors with all honor and with our lives, if need be." The flag will be unfurled only in battle.

War Spirit Shown in Albany.

ALBANY, April 19.—Fully 5,000 Albanians stood in the rain at the Delaware and Hudson station this evening and cheered the Twenty-first Infantry as it passed through the city on its way from Plattsburg to Tampa, Fla. The first section of the train, composed of baggage cars, left at 7:50 o'clock for Weehawken over the West Shore Road, and was followed by the second section, composed of the passenger coaches containing the officers and men, at 8:25 o'clock. The trip from Plattsburg was made without incident except for the ovations given the troops as they passed the stations along the route. The demonstration at the station this evening was entirely impromptu, and was the first evidence of the war spirit that has found public expression in Albany. The trains fell about an hour behind running time between Plattsburg and Albany. The run to Weehawken is about four hours.

THIRTEENTH CHEERED IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, April 19.—Five companies of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, under command of Col. A. T. Smith, left here at 8 o'clock this afternoon on the Nickel Plate Road for Tampa. A great farewell demonstration had been prepared, including an escort to the station of two regiments of the National Guard; but this had to be abandoned on account of a heavy downpour of rain. The streets, which were gayly decorated with flags, including the flag of Cuba, were crowded with people until a late hour, when news of the abandoning of the parade became general. At Fort Porter and Porter Avenue, where the troops boarded their special trains, and, in fact, at every point where a view of the departing military could be had, vast crowds of people assembled and cheered the soldiers until the trains passed out of sight. During the day the regiment was presented with two handsome silk flags, the gifts of a number of city officials and the boys of Holy Angels' Parochial School.

Third Cavalry Leaves Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 19.—The Third United States Cavalry left Fort Ethan Allen early this afternoon for Chickamauga Park, Tennessee.

NINTH INFANTRY'S TRIP.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 19.—The Ninth Infantry, stationed at Sacket's Harbor, consisting of 500 men, passed through this city shortly before noon to-day on its way to Tampa, Fla. The troops were in command of Col. W. H. Powell. A baggage train of twelve cars preceded them. They carried with them in belts thirty rounds of ammunition. On board the train were 150,000 additional rounds, which will go via the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad and West Shore, Southern Pennsylvania and Plant system.

The first of the three trains bearing the troops from Sacket's Harbor South arrived in Jersey City from the West Shore Road shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of gondola and freight cars bearing the ammunition, ambulances, provisions, and luggage of the troops. The other two sections of the train followed it at short intervals. The West Shore turned over the trains complete to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which put on fast engines, and the two sections of the train bearing the troops were sent away at intervals which allowed a couple of blocks between them.

TROOPS FROM THE WEST.

Escorted by State Troops and Civil Bodies They Leave Cincinnati and Other Places.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The Sixth Infantry, Col. M. A. Cochran commanding, left Fort Thomas at 2:30 o'clock for Tampa, Fla. Col. Cochran marched through Cincinnati and Newport escorted by the Chamber of Commerce and the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. The regiment goes by the Louisville and Nashville Road.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 19.—The Seventeenth United States Infantry, Col. Poland commanding, left the barracks at 2:30 P. M., escorted by the local National Guard and soldiers of the war of 1861. The line of march was gayly decorated and thousands of people turned out to cheer the regiment. It goes to Tampa.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 19.—The troops at Fort Leavenworth made their start to-day. They composed the Twentieth Infantry, which will go to Mobile, and four troops of the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, bound for Chickamauga. The troops go to St. Louis via the Missouri Pacific, then south over the Illinois Central.

Nearly the entire population were at the fort station to witness the departure. Business in the city was deserted, schools had been dismissed, and factory hands were released. Whistles blew and bells rang all over the city.

The cars were decorated with several characteristic mottoes. One read: "Our War Cry, 'Remember the Maine';" another, "Remember the Comrades of the Maine." When the first stop was made at Leavenworth an immense crowd greeted the soldiers, and the public school children, massed on the platform, sang "America." A twenty-five-minute wait followed, during which the home band serenaded the infantry, and the crowd kept up a constant cheering.

DENVER, April 19.—The movement of troops in the Department of the Colorado began this afternoon with the departure of two troops of the Second Cavalry from Fort Logan for Chickamauga. The Seventh Regiment of Infantry will leave Fort Logan about noon to-morrow. The movement from Fort Russell, Wyoming, will take place to-night.

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 19.—Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, left yesterday on a special train for New Orleans. Military circles here give out that in the event of war with Spain the United States will cover the Rio Grande frontier with 2,000 cavalry. In this connection it is reported on seemingly good authority that President Diaz will in the event of war send 2,000 of the finest troops in Mexico to the frontier to maintain peace and order.

A company of cavalry will be organized here at once, and will be made up of ex-Texas rangers and cowboys. Texas Postmasters have received orders from the Railway Mail Service Department at Washington that until further orders mail for Cuban delivery should be sent to New York.

The supposition here is that this change is made in order that the United States mail may be carried regularly by English vessels instead of the United States mail ships that formerly plied between Florida and Cuban ports.

SOLDIERS HURT AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 19.—The departure of the first battalion of the Nineteenth Infantry from Fort Wayne this evening was marked by a serious accident. During the firing of a salute in honor of the departing troops by those left in charge of the fort, Private George Eggman had his right arm nearly blown off by the premature explosion of a cannon and Sergt. John W. Anniss, who was in charge of the firing party, had his right hand severely injured.

Eggman was ramming in the charge for the eleventh shot, which was to have been the last, when the powder exploded. The rammer was blown against his right hand, tearing off two of his fingers and bruising his arm almost to a pulp. His arm was later amputated. Sergt. Anniss was covering the vent, and his hand was bruised and burned.

The battalion, consisting of 230 men, 15 officers, and a band of 25 pieces, left over the Wabash Railroad at 6:30. The men filled seven tourist sleepers, and in addition the train consisted of two flat cars, two box cars, one horse car, and a sleeper for the officers. The troops went to East St. Louis, and from thence over the Mobile and Ohio, arriving at Mobile Thursday. Gov. Pingree and a throng of people witnessed the start, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

SIXTH CAVALRY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Troops A, E, G, and H of the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Myer, passed through the city early this morning to the railroad station on their way to Chickamauga. They passed in review before Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles, and were greeted by crowds along the streets. The station was a scene of bustling activity during the hours necessary to load the cars. At 9:30 o'clock Secretary Alger, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in a carriage. The Secretary shook hands with officers and soldiers. After spending some time in this way he drove to the War Department, while the troops continued their preparations for departure.

At noon the train in three sections, carrying the cavalry and Light Battery E of the First Artillery from Washington Barracks, started on its Southern journey.

The run will be made on quick schedule. The cavalry is under command of Col. S. S. Sumner, and includes 270 men and 20 officers. Light Battery E, under command of Capt. Capron, consists of seventy-five men and five guns. The cars left the city amid the cheers and waving handkerchiefs of a large crowd.

In the Spring

Hood's Sarsaparilla is Taken to Purify Their Blood.

"My little boy has suffered for several years with malarial fevers and headaches. I read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try a bottle. He has now taken two bottles and has not had the fever since. In the Spring I give Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my children, and it purifies their blood." Mrs. DORA ALLEN, 208 Nergeline Ave., West New York, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

TROOPS LEAVE FORT SHERIDAN.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The troops at Fort Sheridan, who have been ready to start since Saturday, began to leave for the South at noon to-day. On account of the somewhat limited trackage accommodations at Fort Sheridan, it was decided later that only the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, which goes to Tampa, would start to-day. Battery A, Second Artillery, and the company of cavalry will require considerable time for the loading of their horses, guns, &c., and will not leave until to-morrow for the Chickamauga camping ground. Major Gen. Brooke, who will command the forces at Chickamauga, left to-night over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. He will be accompanied by his staff.

A larger number of men will be left at Fort Sheridan than at any post in the Department of the Lakes. A department prison is situated at Fort Sheridan, and as at the present time an unusual number of long-term prisoners are in confinement there, a larger force will be left to guard them than would otherwise be the case.

Gen. Wade, formerly in command of the Department of the Dakotas, arrived in Chicago to-day from St. Paul on his way to Tampa.

It had been expected that the troops would march through the city, but Gen. Brooke would not permit this. The troops went over the Belt Line to the Illinois Central and Pennsylvania tracks. The former took Battery A, Second Artillery, and a squadron of cavalry to Chickamauga Park, and the latter the Fourth Infantry to Louisville.

GEN. COPPINGER AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., April 19.—Gen. Coppinger and staff reached here this morning on the private car of the Vice President of the Missouri Pacific. The camp ground has been selected four miles from the city, in the healthiest portion of the county—rising ground, well drained and watered, with all railroad, street car, and telegraph facilities, comprising 600 acres of pine land. Gen. Coppinger, who inspected the site, is perfectly satisfied with Major Pond's choice. The first troops arrived here to-night.

Chickamauga Park Ready.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 19.—At Chickamauga park everything is about in readiness for the reception of the several thousand troops due to-morrow. Chief Quartermaster Lee of the Department of the Lakes arrived this afternoon and will spend the time intervening before the arrival of Gen. Brooke in arranging preliminary matters. The camping places of the various detachments have not yet been selected. Gen. Brooke's headquarters will probably be at the Park Hotel.

Troops Leave San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Light Batteries C and F, Third Artillery, left here to-day for Chickamauga Park, via the Southern Pacific Road. Two batteries marched from the Presidio to the station at 1 o'clock. At every point along the line of the march they were cheered by enthusiastic crowds, and Market Street was lined by the children of the public schools, all of whom had a half holiday, and, with flags in their hands, cheered the soldiers as they passed. The First Infantry will leave to-morrow.

FOR THE FIRST CALL OF 80,000.

Reported that Only the National Guard Will Have an Opportunity to Serve—Many Applications.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The authoritative statement was made at the War Department to-day that on the first call for troops only the National Guard will have an opportunity to volunteer for service in the war. This statement is in accordance with those made by Secretary Alger to the National Guardsmen who called upon him at the War Department on Saturday, when the modified Hull bill for the expansion of the army in time of war was under consideration.

Secretary Alger thinks that such a course is in keeping with sound discretion and the dictates of common sense, for the organized militia have gone to great expense and have devoted much time to perfecting themselves for military duty. Any other course he believes would be destructive to the best interests of the Guard. As far as practicable the State organizations entering the volunteer service will remain intact, the Governors of the various States being permitted, as they were in 1861, to designate the regimental officers, which will include those of the grades of Second Lieutenants to Colonels.

The President will reserve to himself the right to appoint the staff and field officers. Many applications have been made to the War Department for permission to volunteer, and among men of all creeds, nationalities, and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and the integrity of the flag of the Republic.

It was stated to-day that the first call for troops would be for 80,000 men, which, it is believed, will exhaust the entire available strength of the National Guard at this time, after deducting those who are sick and otherwise incapacitated for immediate service. The total strength of the guard, as reported to the War Department, is 112,764 men.

In anticipation of the call the department officials have prepared a table showing the number of men that would be required from each State according to the apportionment of the last census.

CHICAGO WHISTLES DECLARE WAR.

CHICAGO, April 19.—It has been arranged that the news of the beginning of war will be conveyed to the citizens of Chicago by the blowing of whistles. To-night war was prematurely declared by a tug boat and a flour mill, and for an hour or more there was intense excitement in all parts of the city.

The tugboat whistled for the opening of the Northwestern Railroad Bridge, and at the same instant the engineer of the flour mill, for reasons of his own, turned a few hundred pounds of steam into his big whistle. Other tugs and factories caught the inspiration and a moment later were declaring the bloodiest kind of war.

A treaty of peace was signed after a few tons of steam had been wasted, and the newspapers had been worried to the limit of patience by frantic requests for information from every telephone in the city.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—Gov. Taylor to-day sent the following telegram to President McKinley:

"Tennessee awaits your call for volunteers. The blue and the gray will march together into battle under Old Glory, keeping step to the music of 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie,' and the fur will fly and the earth will tremble."

Financial Disturbance Predicted.

PARIS, April 20.—The Temps says:

"How long, if the war is protracted, will the United States adhere to the [illegible] money principle? There will be a [illegible] turbance in the financial market [illegible]

THE NAVY IN FINE CONDITION.

Capt. Sampson May Move Against Havana on Friday—Commodore Schley to Hunt Up the Spanish Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Navy Department was not as active to-day as it has been. Possibly quite as much routine work is being done as ever before, but the exciting movements of the fleets and vessels have been made, and the department is holding its hands, so to speak, and waiting for the order to fight. Its opinions are about as complete now as they could be with the material in hand, and it is thought that a week's delay would not give much opportunity for strengthening appreciably the power of our fleets. Not more than one or two ships of respectable fighting power could be reached by the navy. It is probable, however, if war is delayed much longer, that the country will have as varied a lot of craft as was ever seen. If one did not know the difference in vessels, the navy roster would make a tremendous impression.

The department authorized to-day the purchase of seven more auxiliary vessels, and is considering the purchase of a number more. It also has under consideration the purchase of several war vessels, but it is not probable that any of them can be got out of their European ports before the breaking out of hostilities. It is also pushing all work of repairing or building vessels, but here, also, not much can be done immediately. Should the fleets move to-morrow they would be about as strong as they will be on Friday, when it is very probable that they will move toward Cuba.

There is some fear that the men may be less fit for fighting a week hence than they are now. Vessels and seamen and officers have been brought to the very pink of condition, and, if this is maintained much longer, it is thought that, like finely trained prizefighters, they will begin to deteriorate. The strain is intense. It is felt everywhere. The officers of the navy are complaining of it, the officials of the department are slowly breaking down under it, and the men are said to be feeling it as severely as they could feel the most arduous task or the most dangerous service. To make matters worse, war has seemed immediately probable a half dozen times. Every few days there goes out to the fleets rumors that they might be ordered to Cuba at once. This intense nerve excitement is telling on every man, and may prove detrimental to the fighters of the navy.

A naval officer said to-day that better work could be done right now than will be possible if war is declared and the present strain upon the minds of the men is kept up for a week longer. As to the movements of the fleets, the department is dumb. Some interest was awakened by the report from the Cape Verde Islands that the Viscaya and the Almirante Oquendo have joined the fleet at Porto Grande. Their arrival makes the fleet a very strong and a very serviceable one, inasmuch as it is composed of a group of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, and some efficient cruisers and battleships. There is not, however, a first-class vessel in the fleet, and navy officials do not consider it a match for Capt. Sampson's fleet. Probably the Flying Squadron would be strong enough to handle it with comfort and safety. It is not thought to be quite strong enough for this task. When it is ordered to the Canaries, it will be strengthened by the addition of several vessels that will put the issue beyond question should the Spaniards show fight. They have coolly abandoned Cuba, and it is thought that they will not show much more consideration for the Canaries or the Cape Verde Islands. As far as the Navy Department can make it out, their plan seems to be to retreat gradually to the Spanish Coast.

The only movements they have made that indicate at all any intention of competing with us in Western waters in their sending coal and other supplies to Puerto Rico. While they have provisioned and coaled San Juan de Puerto Rico, their ships have fled, apparently leaving that island defenseless. The withdrawal of the cruisers Viscaya and Oquendo was a surprise to the department, as it had thought that these vessels would be retained in these waters to protect the Spanish possessions. Blanco is alone in Havana, Gen. Correa having carried his wish into execution, and withdrawn all war vessels, until it can be truthfully said that Spain has not a battleship between Coruna and Havana. Her fleets are away to the south or stationed in the ports of Cadiz and Cartagena. It may take some close searching to find them. It is apparently understood that Capt. Sampson's fleet will draw near to Havana at the expiration of the time set by the ultimatum, leaving dispatch boats at Key West to bring further advices from the department.

Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It is understood that Col. W. H. Nash, at present Assistant Commissary General in charge of the purchasing depot at St. Louis, has been selected for appointment as Commissary General of Subsistence to succeed Gen. Cushing. Col. Nash is now on his way from St. Louis to Washington in response to orders. The office of Commissary General has been filled temporarily by Capt. Osgood, who has just been detailed as a member of Gen. Miles's staff.

TAMPA TO WELCOME TROOPS.

Major Pope as Yet Unable to Find a Camp for the Men.

TAMPA, Fla., April 19.—Major Pope, Quartermaster of the United States Army, arrived in Tampa this morning for the purpose of locating the site for the camp of the troops who will begin to arrive here to-morrow. He has not yet decided upon a location for the camp, although it is most probable that it will be located within the limits of Tampa proper.

Four companies of the Fifth Infantry will arrive early to-morrow morning from Fort McPherson, under Col. H. C. Cook, who also brings the regiment headquarters. The people of Tampa are preparing to give the troops a great welcome on their arrival.

The Naval Militia of Florida has been turned over to the Navy Department, and the Secretary of the Navy this morning notified the commanders of the several divisions that in future they were to receive their orders direct from the Navy Department. The order also instructed the commanders to hold their divisions in readiness to proceed on short notice to whatever point may be designated by the Secretary.

Fresh Water for the Warships.

TAMPA, Fla., April 19.—The steamer Tarpon of the Plant Steamship Company left here to-day, having in tow the Government water barge, carrying 100,000 gallons of fresh water for the vessels at Dry Tortugas. The water famine there is said to have reached a critical stage, and all the water that the Plant steamers can carry to Key West three times every week is insufficient to supply the vessels.

Spanish Cruisers at St. Vincent.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 19.—The first-class Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, last reported at Puerto Rico, arrived here at noon to-day to reinforce the Spanish fleet in these waters.

Italian Ships in Cuban Waters.

LONDON, April 20.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Italian ship Umbria will remain in the waters of the Antilles until the situation is cleared up. When she received orders to sail for Rio Janeiro she had also special orders for the commandant in case of difficulties or complications. The Umbria will remain at present near Havana at the disposition of the Italian Consular authorities and for the protection of Italian subjects. Should war be avoided she will return to Brazil."

Belgium Decides on Neutrality.

BRUSSELS, April 19.—In the Senate to-day, M. David introduced a motion inviting the Government to take steps to convoke an international conference to determine the rights of neutrals in the event of war. M. de Favereau, the Foreign Minister, replied that the Government had already taken steps to secure the rights of neutrality in case war should break out.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

TROOPS LEAVE NEW YORK

Three Companies of Infantry and a Battery of Artillery on Their Way to the South.

DEPARTURE A STIRRING SCENE

Strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" Mingled with the Cheers of Comrades and Friends, and the Whistling of Tugboats.

Three companies of the Thirteenth United States Infantry left Governors Island at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Tampa, Fla. Light Battery D of the Fifth Artillery left Fort Hamilton an hour later to join the artillery and cavalry forces now assembling at Chickamauga, Tenn.

There were stirring scenes at both posts throughout the forenoon. The usual peaceful scenes on Governors Island became very warlike. Men in gray fatigue hats and brown canvas leggings were hurrying in all directions. Luggage accumulated rapidly on the pier, and before noon the men were ready for the call to march. At 12:30 o'clock the officers and men of Companies B, F, and D, 250 strong, were assembled in their quarters fully equipped. The men wore fatigue uniforms and campaign hats. They carried haversacks and canteens, and were armed with the regulation rifle and knife bayonet. Their cartridge belts contained fifty rounds of ammunition each.

The first call for assembly was sounded at 12:45 o'clock, and ten minutes later the call to fall in was obeyed with enthusiasm. The Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Annex No. 4 had arrived at the wharf in the meantime, and all the supplies and accoutrements had been placed aboard of her. Despite a light drizzle of rain the green slopes of the island were crowded with women and children, assembled to bid the soldiers farewell. After the roll call and counting of "fours," the final and long-expected order to march was given by Lieut. Col. Worth, and with steady tread the column of blue started for the wharf. The post band played "Auld Lang Syne" and the spectators wildly cheered and waved handkerchiefs dampened partly by the rain, and those of the women partly by tears.

Off at Last.

The band changed to "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and when the soldiers had all got aboard, and as the ferryboat pulled away from the island, the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" were struck up, and with bared heads the men cheered again and again, and their cheers were answered bravely by those that were left behind, while passing tugboats blew their whistles. Out in the stream the ferryboat passed the cruiser San Francisco, which was on her way from Tompkinsville to the navy yard. As the men of the two arms of the service passed each other they mingled their cheers time and again, and across the intervening waters floated the familiar but now significant old song, "Oh, We'll Meet You There."

The pier at the foot of Bay Street, Jersey City, was reached at 2 o'clock, and the troops marched to a special train that was awaiting them. The train consisted of seven coaches, two freight cars, two flat cars, and a sleeping car. The work of getting aboard was hurried, and, although there was an immense crowd of friends and relatives of the officers and men to say good-bye, the parting interviews were brief. At 2:30 o'clock the signal to move was given, and, followed by cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the train pulled out, and will go direct to Tampa.

Similar scenes of preparation and of parting were witnessed at Fort Hamilton, whence at 2:30 o'clock Light Battery D of the Fifth Artillery, consisting of four officers and seventy-five men, under Capt. Thorp, started for Chickamauga. The detachment took fifty horses, four guns, four caissons, and one battery wagon. Headed by a band, the battery left the fort, marching to the same tunes that inspired their infantry brethren, and amid the same affecting scenes of parting.

The battery marched to the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, where most of the men, guns, and caissons were transferred by barge to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station, at Jersey City. The horses, in charge of twenty men, crossed on the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry to the Battery, and proceeded up Whitehall Street and Broadway to Cortlandt Street, to West Street, to the Central Railroad ferry. The field ambulance of the battery, drawn by two horses, accompanied the detail. The soldiers attracted much attention on their march through the city and were frequently cheered. The battery boarded a special train which was in waiting, and left at 6 o'clock. The soldiers were provided with tourist sleeping cars, thirty men to a car. Extra baggage and flat cars were provided for the equipments. Palace stock cars were used for the horses.

The sixty-five prisoners confined at Governors Island on serious charges were not released. The "post" prisoners, or those confined for petty offenses, at both Governors Island and Fort Hamilton, had been set at liberty, however, and went South with their comrades.

Artillery from Fort Slocum.

The places of the departing infantrymen from Governors Island were taken by Battery D, Heavy Artillery, and Battery C of the Seventh Regiment Light Artillery. The batteries arrived from Fort Slocum at 9:30 o'clock, under command of Capt. Lamia of the Fifth Artillery. The men were cheered by the infantrymen as they left the General Meigs, the Quartermaster's Department boat, and marched up to their new quarters.

The Fifth Light Artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, received orders shortly before noon yesterday to proceed at once to Key West. The men are now making preparations to leave, and will probably start early this morning. The heavy artillery is expecting notice to immediately start South, and is all ready to respond. Col. G. E. Glenn, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, yesterday received the following order from the department ordering the transfer of Paymasters to the South:

Paymasters Major F. C. Dodge, now at Atlanta; Major George R. Smith, now in New York; Major W. H. Hamner, now at Omaha; Major W. E. Tucker, now at St. Paul; Major Charles McClure, now at Chicago, are appointed as Paymasters to the Army of the South, and are to be stationed in Atlanta. They will act as Paymasters to the troops in the field; Paymaster Major E. W. Halford, now in Denver, appointed as Paymaster at New Orleans; Paymaster Major J. L. Bullis, now at San Antonio, appointed as Paymaster to remain in that city.

The Government steamer General Meigs was ordered last night to proceed to Willets Point and transfer a detachment of engineers to West Point. On her return the vessel will bring back the Engineer Corps that went to West Point several weeks ago to receive instructions in pontoon work and bridge building. It was stated on good authority that the corps will be ordered at once to the front with a full supply of material for the building of pontoons, which will be used for landing troops from transport ships.

It was officially announced yesterday that the New York Harbor cable to Sandy Hook is completed; also that the cables to Fort Wadsworth and Fort Schuyler will be finished to-day.

COWBOYS WANT TO FIGHT SPAIN.

Col. Melvil Grigsby of South Dakota Seeks to Have a Regiment Enrolled.

CHICAGO, April 19.—"Cow punchers" want to get a chance at the Spanish in Cuba or anywhere else, if war is declared. Col. Melvil Grigsby, Attorney General of South Dakota, is their spokesman. He was in Chicago yesterday on his way to Washington to urge the President to authorize the raising and equipment of a regiment of cavalry made up of cowboys. Col. Grigsby served in a regiment of Wisconsin cavalry during the war, and is known in the Northwest as the "Smoked Yankee" from a book he published containing his experiences in Confederate prisons.

Light Artillery on a War Footing.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Orders were issued from the War Department to-day placing the light batteries of artillery on a strictly war footing. Telegrams were sent to the commanding officers of these batteries in all parts of the country this morning directing them to increase each battery from four to six guns and to increase the horses for each gun from four to six.

FANCY SILKS.

6,000 YARDS

STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIDS,

Reduced to 67c. Per Yard.

B. Altman & Co.

NATIONAL GUARD READY

Commanding Officers Say that Most of Their Men Are Eager for Active Service.

REPORTS FILED WITH GEN. ROE

Those Who Refuse to Volunteer Will Be Honorably Discharged, It Is Said—No Definite Orders Yet Received.

National Guard Headquarters, in the Stewart Building, swarmed with officers of the militia from an early hour yesterday morning until long past noon. All were eager for news and orders, but Major Gen. Roe had nothing definite in the way of instructions to give them. Whatever is being done by the regiments as far as preparations for active service is concerned, the officers maintain, is being done in an informal way and on the regiments' own account.

The order received from Albany, to the effect that Colonels should ascertain as nearly as possible what proportion of their commands will volunteer for service in foreign lands, is being complied with, and so far the returns have been satisfactory. The main desire seems to be that the organisations should be kept intact, and be allowed to serve under their present commanders, whom they know and in whom they repose confidence. This can be accomplished only if from 60 to 70 per cent. of the actual strength of each regiment express their willingness to volunteer, and from present appearances this requirement will be more than complied with.

The stand taken by Major Gen. Roe that National Guard soldiers have no option in the matter of going out of the State for service is said to be erroneous by those who have given the matter close attention. After careful revision of the statutes, both State and Federal, they say that unless the members of the State militia volunteer to do so, they cannot be compelled to go out of the State.

This accounts for the order sent by Adjutant Gen. Tillinghast under instructions from Gov. Black to Major Gen. Roe, requiring him to obtain reports from the commanders of the several regiments as to the number of men who have already volunteered. Those that refuse to volunteer, it is said, will be honorably discharged. Gen. Roe denied that the order was tantamount to a call for troops and stated positively that it was merely in the nature of a test to see what the chances for a response to a call would be.

Squadron A's Hurry Call.

A practical illustration of what a hurry call would result in was given Monday night, when each member of Squadron A, the crack cavalry organization of the State, received a telegram requiring his immediate presence at the armory, at Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Many of the members of the squadron were not at home when the telegram arrived, and in consequence they straggled in at all hours of the night. One of the members, who lives in Brooklyn, was at the theatre, and arrived home after midnight. He found the call, and started at once for the armory, arriving there about 2:30 o'clock.

There was no significance in the call, it was said, except to see what the feeling was and how quickly the squadron could be got together. In less than six hours after the telegrams were sent out, every man had reported, and by way of compensation for the trouble a drill was ordered.

A report was circulated early yesterday that every regiment had been ordered to assemble in full strength last night at the armory, but it was without foundation. The Seventh Regiment, whose drill season is already over, did not assemble in the armory. A few officers were there looking after the routine work of the officers' board. One of them said that the regiment was fully equipped and ready to go to the front at short notice.

While no regular poll had been made among the members of the regiment, informal inquiries had elicited the information that by far the greater majority would place itself at the disposal of the commanding officers and go wherever sent.

Col. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment said last night that he had filed his report, giving the result of a poll of the regiment, with Major Gen. Roe in the morning. He would not divulge the details of the report, as he had been instructed to keep it secret. He declared, however, that the feeling of his men was strong for enlistment, and that, without doubt, the required number to make up an integral regiment would be available.

Main Drawback to Enlistment.

One of the men of the regiment said that the main drawback to enlistment was on account of the employers. A number of them had informed their employes who belonged to a military organization that if their regiment were called out for service, they would have no objection to their going along, and would keep their places open for them, but if it were merely a matter of volunteering or enlisting, they did not feel called upon to permit their employes to offer their services, and should the latter do this, notwithstanding, their places would have to be filled by other men. This, the man argued, discouraged a number of the members who held positions which they could not afford to lose.

Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery of Artillery, which has its headquarters in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, said that he had also filed his report with Major Gen. Roe. His command, he said, had been considerably increased within the past week or two. He had always tried to keep it down to seventy-five men and officers, but now the battery consisted of eighty-eight men and six officers, a total of ninety-four. Besides, he had at least twenty men on the waiting list, who were ready to take the places of any men who would at the last moment refuse to enlist. He thought, however, that it would be unnecessary to call upon the reserve force, as about 96 per cent. of his command had signified their intention of enlisting.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night issued the following circular to the officers and men of the regiment:

"In case the regiment may be called into the service of the United States, and that each company may be in numbers up to the standard required in the United States Army, the commanding officer impresses upon the officers and men of the regiment the necessity for vigorous recruiting in all of the companies, so that if the occasion should arise the Sixty-ninth Regiment of to-day will be prepared to respond to the call of duty in defense of our country and flag with as full ranks and as promptly as did our predecessors in the days of '61."

Drill with Revolvers.

At the armory of the First Battery on West Forty-fourth Street, Capt. Louis Wendel drilled a force of ninety-three men in the use of the revolver. Two men were absent on account of sickness. At the close of the drill he asked the guardsmen whether in the event of their being called upon by the President to go to Cuba, they would be prepared to respond. All the members of the battery expressed their willingness to go to the front. The names of forty men appear on the waiting list of Capt. Wendel's battery.

At the twenty-third Regiment Armory the regiment was polled on the matter of volunteering. It was found that the soldiers in favor of volunteering numbered 82 per cent.

At the armories of the Ninth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, battalion drills were held and it was learned that a majority of the men present had agreed to enlist at the first call for troops.

Col. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment last night assembled with his officers in the armory on Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg with the object of ascertaining how many of the 620 men of the regiment would volunteer to go to the front. The officers will call meetings of their companies to-day to get exact figures. Col. Eddy says that the number of volunteers will greatly depend upon the length of time the men are requested to enlist for. "If it is one month," said he, "we will make a good showing. If the term is three months the percentage will of a necessity be smaller, and if it should be a year it is impossible to say anything. Most of the men cannot afford to leave their families for so long a time."

Equipments for the staff officers of Gens. Roe, Butt, and Smith have just been completed. Sixty new Whitman saddles of the latest pattern and saddle blankets of fine black cloth, with gilt-braid edges, are ready to be delivered to the Quartermaster by the harness manufacturers to whom the contract was awarded.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

MILITIA NOT IN DISFAVOR.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says Every Effort Is Made to Foster Harmonious Relations.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The attention of Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the army having been called to certain publications stating that ill feeling existed between the regular army and the National Guard of the several States, he stated that, so far as he was informed, the report had no foundation in fact; that so far as he could ascertain, or was advised, only the most cordial relations existed, and every effort to retain these relations was being fostered and put forth by officers in authority in the War Department.

In answer to numerous inquiries as to the manner and the number of troops that may in the near future be called into active service, the General stated that it was absolutely impossible for him to give any definite information; that the President doubtless in any call he might make for troops would specify the number and character, so as to give each State a representation in proportion to its population.

Whether the National Guard can be called into service as such is a question about which there is a difference of opinion. It can be stated, however, that the War Department recognizes the fact that the National Guard is largely composed of excellent military material, and, within the limitations of the law, every effort will be made to secure it for any active service that the Government may have for troops outside of the regular army.

Numerous inquiries and applications have been made for the appointment of commissioned officers of volunteers. It is quite definitely settled that the War Department will deal only with the Governors of the States, and when the regiments are offered for muster these officers will be mustered as appointed by the Governor. The suggestion is made, therefore, that such applicants, for their own best interests, had better put themselves in touch with the Governors of the States.

No definite information, Gen. Corbin says, can be given on the many questions involved, but when it is once officially determined that troops other than the regular army will be called into service the department will then meet them promptly and on the lines of fairness, having in mind the rights of all concerned.

ADVICE TO NATIONAL GUARD.

Letter from Adjt. Gen. Bell of the Inter-State Association.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 19.—Adjt. Gen. Bell of Missouri, President of the Inter-State Association National Guard, to-night sent out letters to the Adjutant Generals of all the States, in which he says:

"Events of great importance confront the citizen soldiery known as the National Guard. Great care should be exercised to subdue any feeling toward the regular army. They have their functions to perform under the Constitution of the United States.

"Constant vigilance should prevail to prevent the usurpation of rights vouchsafed to the National Guard by statutory enactment. The National Guard have claims that should be respected by the Federal Government. Many of the officers and men have devoted the best part of their lives to prepare them for actual service, defraying the necessary expenses from their personal funds. They are thus entitled to present their claims for recognition regardless of other organizations, and should be recognized by those in authority. Otherwise the usefulness of the National Guard is at an end and the volunteer soldiery could properly disband.

"The National Guard organizations cost the Federal Government less per capita than the bulwark of any nation on earth. Doubtless this is fully appreciated by those in authority, and when the call for emergency volunteers is made upon the Governors of our respective States let the organizations be tendered intact, as formed and trained by the officers best fitted by practice and experience to command, who possess the absolute confidence of the rank and file, and who are ready for any emergency."

A SPANISH DIPLOMAT'S VIEW.

He Compares the Two Navies and Predicts Hard Fighting.

LONDON, April 20.—The Daily News this morning publishes an interview with "a Spanish diplomat who is in the secrets of the Madrid Government." The diplomat in question denied that Spain would appeal to Europe after making a show of fighting. On the contrary, he said, she would fight for years if necessary to retain Cuba. He repudiated the idea that the result of the war would be a republic in Spain. The Carlists, he asserted, were the strongest party, and they would help the Government, while the Queen Regent was adored throughout the country.

"A republic may come some day," he said, "but not unless Spain is defeated thoroughly and her national honor as a kingdom defaced. The Spanish land and sea forces are perfect. Their armaments are the best. We will not criticise the American fleet or the American army because we know their officers are well trained and that they are brave, but what material have they to work upon?

"The American Navy is worked by a motley crew of black men, yellow men, and sailors of all nations. Well officered, it is true, but what is this to the crew of a Spanish ship, all of one nationality, under strict discipline, and fighting for their very kingdom? The United States Navy will no doubt fight well, but their drawback is that they are fighting for a cause not exactly patriotic, but for the independence of a rebellious party in an island which even the American Government refuses to recognize as capable of forming a Government.

"There will be hard sea fighting. It is difficult to say on which side victory will lie. We are superior in torpedo boats; the Americans in battleships. But, conceding the superiority of America in this respect, she will suffer a disadvantage in having her fighting done by men hired for the purpose.

"There is no question of money. Spain is not so financially moribund as some people seem to believe. Our resources are enormous where the national honor is at stake. A suspension of payments on the debts of the country would only be a last resource, and would not go hard with any one. Every man in the army is willing to wait for his pay until the war is ended. The Spanish resources of discipline and national honor are all on our side."

AFTER THE FUERST BISMARCK.

LONDON, April 20.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The United States has manifestly repented its refusal to entertain the original offer of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company to sell the Normannia and the Columbia to the American Government, inasmuch as the American agents are now in negotiation for the purchase of the Fürst Bismarck. In certain quarters the view is strongly expressed that the sale of these vessels is contrary to the interests of the German Empire. They are among the largest and fastest of the German mercantile marine, and were undoubtedly destined by the German Admiralty to act as auxiliary cruisers in case of war.

"The Government could only lay claim to them, however, in the event of a mobilization. At the same time it is regretted that the company did not ascertain the views of the Government before parting with its swiftest steamers. The hope is expressed that the new owners will at least consider German feeling by effacing the name of Prince Bismarck from the liner before it is employed for the purposes of war."

Dr. Jaeger's

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Main Retail Store: 16 W. 23d St.

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AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Commander George C. Reiter, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Capt. L. C. Blair, Baltimore.

CAMBRIDGE—Ex-Congressman Charles S. Randall, Massachusetts.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. T. L. Flood, editor of The Chautauquan, Meadville, Penn.; J. D. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Accident Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; J. H. Manley, Maine.

GILSEY—W. J. Manion, United States Navy; R. W. McNulty, United States Navy; the Rev. Thomas P. Grace, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Dr. Philip Grace and the Rev. John F. Tully, Newport, R. I.

GRAND—Charles L. Parr, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Judge Leroy D. Thomas, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Judge F. H. Snyder, Sioux Falls, Dak.

MURRAY HILL—The Rev. F. A. Brogan, Boston; the Rev. H. Seymour Isaacs, London; the Rev. Hugh Smythe, Aiken, S. C.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Abraham, H., West Superior, Wis.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Black, A., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. Streetman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Delling, Phelps & Raby, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. S. Raby, hats and caps; B. F. Phelps, hats and caps; Hotel Gerlach.
Brown-Martin Company, Fort Worth, Texas; H. J. Weltman, notions, fancy goods, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Imperial.
Brill, A., Aiken, S. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; T. S. Black, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Co., The, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Parker, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Davis, A., & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; A. Davis, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; Miss Godfrey, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Farwell, cotton yarns, 115 Worth Street; Holland House.
Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Frank, notions and stationery; A. L. Washer, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.
Feingold, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Horne, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Hecht, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; 714 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. J. Conn, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. G. Hutzler, cloaks, boys' clothing, and umbrellas, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Audette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johns, G. E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. Johns, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.
Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; 324 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Lowenberg & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; I. Lowenberg, dry goods, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, domestics, &c.; A. L. Young, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Miller, Beyer & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. C. Beyer, domestics and remnants, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.
Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; G. E. Passmore, notions and fancy goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Strouss, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. M. Murray, dry goods; A. Leith, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks and velvets; H. J. Donnelly, ribbons and laces, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curry Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets and rugs; S. Taylor, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Snellenberg, woolens; Hoffman House.
Shenk, Charles, Lebanon, Penn.; notions and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Singer, L., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Singer, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.
Silberman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todes, small wares; B. Bremer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hayden, Jr., trunks, 480 Broome Street; Holland House.
Zinn, Judkins & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. Q. Judkins, hats and caps; Westminster Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to the right of the title.

The storm has advanced slowly across the lake regions, and is now central over Lake Huron. The pressure has risen from the Mississippi River Westward to the Rocky Mountains. Rain has fallen during the past twenty-four hours in the Atlantic States from Massachusetts to Georgia, and throughout the Ohio Valley and lake regions. The weather is nearly clear west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, except on the immediate South Atlantic Coast; it remains cloudy throughout the lake regions and the North Atlantic States. The temperature is lower in the Ohio Valley and east and higher in the Missouri Valley. For to-day rain is indicated in New England and New York, clearing in the southern portion of this district by afternoon. Generally fair weather will prevail in all other districts, with lower temperature in the Upper Ohio Valley and higher temperature in the Central Mississippi Valley. The Mississippi River south of its junction with the Arkansas, has continued to rise slowly, and has nearly reached its maximum. The stage at Memphis is 48.8 feet.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	45	47	[illegible]
6 A. M.	44	45	[illegible]
9 A. M.	51	41	[illegible]
12 M.	62	44	[illegible]
4 P. M.	67	42	[illegible]
6 P. M.	48	40	[illegible]
9 P. M.	40	42	[illegible]
12 P. M.	38	42	[illegible]

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	[illegible]
Weather Bureau	[illegible]
Corresponding date 1897	[illegible]
Corresponding date for last 20 years	50

The maximum temperature was 45 degrees, at 1 P. M., and the minimum 40 degrees, at 7 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 96 per cent.

Glass Works Building Destroyed.

Fire destroyed a building of the Ravenswood Glass Works, at Vernon and Bodine Avenues, Queens, at 1:30 this morning. The building had not been occupied for some time. The loss is small.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL

Measure Drafted for Temporarily Increasing the Land Forces of the United States.

FAVORABLE ACTION ASKED

President to Appoint Officers on the Recommendations of the Governors—Militia Organizations May Be Preserved.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The War Department bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war was sent to-day to Chairman Hull of the House Military Affairs Committee, and to Senator Hawley, the Chairman of a similar committee in the Senate. The measure was prepared under the immediate supervision of Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn after a thorough and careful study of the best interests of the service. In transmitting the bill to Congress a request is made for favorable consideration, and, in view of the exigencies of the situation, speedy action is expected. In time of war the army is to consist of two branches, the regular and the volunteer army, the latter to be maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent, and is to be raised and organized only after Congress authorizes it. All enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for three years, unless sooner terminated. All the regimental and company officers of the volunteer army are to be appointed by the President, upon the recommendation of the Governors of the States in which their respective organizations are raised.

Concerning the National Guard, it is provided that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the President, subject to an examination as to fitness and capacity, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it is received in the service as a part of the volunteer army.

The troops in time of war, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army or to the militia, are to be organized into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and when three or more divisions are assembled in the same army, the President is to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions. The President is to appoint in the volunteer army not exceeding one Major General for each organized army corps and divisions, and one Brigadier General for each brigade, to be selected from the regular or volunteer army or the militia.

The Bill in Detail.

The following are the provisions of the bill in full:

A bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, are hereby declared to constitute the National forces, and, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be prescribed by law, shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States.

Section 2—That the organized and active land forces of the United States shall consist of the army of the United States and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States:

Provided that, in time of war, the army shall consist of two branches, which shall be designated respectively as the regular army and the volunteer army of the United States.

Sec. 3—That the regular army is the permanent military establishment which is maintained both in peace and war according to law.

Sec. 4. That the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and shall be raised and organized, as in this act provided, only after Congress shall have authorized the President to raise such a force: Provided that all enlistments for the volunteer army shall be for a term of three years, unless sooner terminated, and that all officers and men composing said army shall be discharged from the service of the United States when the purposes for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities.

Sec. 5. That when it becomes necessary to raise a volunteer army, the President shall issue his proclamation stating the number of men desired, within such limits as may be fixed by law, and the Secretary of War shall prescribe such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, as may in his judgment be necessary for the purpose of examining, organizing, and receiving into service the men called for: Provided that all men received into service in the volunteer army shall, as far as practicable, be taken from the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in proportion to their population.

Regular Army Rules Applied.

Sec. 6. That the volunteer army and the militia of the States, when called into the service of the United States, shall be organized under, and shall be subject to, the laws, orders, and regulations governing the regular army: Provided, that each regiment of the volunteer army shall have one surgeon and one assistant surgeon, and that all the regimental and company officers shall be appointed by the President, upon the recommendation of the Governors of the States in which their respective organizations are raised, subject to such an examination as to fitness and capacity as the President may prescribe.

Organization of the Army.

Provided, further, that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia of any State shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such company or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the President, subject to such an examination as to the fitness and capacity of said officers as he may prescribe, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it shall have been received into the service of the United States as a part of the volunteer army.

Sec. 7—That all organizations of the volunteer army shall be so recruited from time to time as to maintain them as near to their maximum strength as the President may deem necessary, and no new organization shall be accepted into service from any State, unless the organizations already in service from such State are as near to their maximum strength of officers and enlisted men as the President may deem necessary.

Sec. 8.—That all returns and muster rolls of organizations of the volunteer army, and of militia organizations while in the service of the United States, shall be rendered to the Adjutant General of the army, and upon the disbandment of such organizations the records pertaining to them shall be transferred to and filed in the record and pension office of the War Department.

Organization of the Army.

Sec. 9—That in time of war, or when war is imminent, the troops in the service of the United States, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army or to the militia, shall be organized, as far as practicable, into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and whenever three or more divisions are assembled in the same army, the President is authorized to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions.

Sec. 10. That the staff of the commander of an army corps shall consist of one Assistant Adjutant General, one Inspector General, one Chief Quartermaster, one Chief Commissary of Subsistence, and one Chief Surgeon, who shall have, respectively, the rank of Colonel; one Assistant Adjutant General, who shall have the rank of Captain, and the aides de camp authorized by law. The staff of the commander of a division shall consist of one Assistant Adjutant General, one Inspector General, one Chief Quartermaster, one Chief Commissary of Subsistence, and one Chief Surgeon, who shall have, respectively, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and the aides de camp authorized by law. The staff of the commander of a brigade shall consist of one Assistant Adjutant General, one Assistant Quartermaster, and one Commissary of Subsistence, each with the rank of Captain, and the aides de camp authorized by law. The staff officers herein authorized for the corps, division, and brigade commanders may be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as officers of the volunteer army, or may be assigned by him, in his discretion, from officers of the regular army or the volunteer army, or of the militia in the service of the United States.

The Commanders of Army Corps.

Sec. 11—That the President is hereby authorized to appoint in the volunteer army, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not exceeding one Major General for each organized army corps and division, and one Brigadier General for each brigade, who may be selected from the line or staff of the regular or volunteer army, or the militia in the service of the United States, and any officer so selected and appointed from the regular army shall be entitled to retain his rank therein: provided that each general officer of the volunteer army shall be entitled to the number of aides de camp authorized for an officer of like rank in the regular army.

Sec. 12—That all officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army, and of the militia of the States when in the service of the United States, shall be placed on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions, as that of officers and men of corresponding grades in the regular army.

Sec. 13—That the President may, upon the recommendation of the Governors of States, [illegible] Provided, that not more than one officer of the regular army shall be commissioned in any one regiment of the volunteer army at the same time.

Sec. 14. The General commanding a separate department or detachment army is authorized to appoint, from time to time, military boards of not less than three, nor more than five, officers of the volunteer army to examine into the capacity, qualifications, conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of said army within his command: Provided, that each member of the board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into; and, provided, further, that if the report of such a board is adverse to the continuance of any officer, and the report be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from service in the volunteer army, at the discretion of the President, with one month's pay and allowances.

COAST TOWNS ASK PROTECTION.

Small Places Want Batteries or Warships Stationed Near—None of Them in Any Danger.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Applications are pouring in to the War and Navy Departments for the immediate protection of supposedly exposed points on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard. Some towns ask for the immediate construction of batteries, while others want warships stationed off the shore.

A vast majority of the applications are from very small towns. The two Florida Senators called to-day upon Secretary Alger to urge that protection be afforded to some of their coast towns, such as Miami, and that troops be stationed there. The officials say it is manifestly impossible to comply with these requests, and have no hesitation in declaring that the apprehension among the people of these towns is largely groundless. They say that there would be no inducement for a Spanish naval force to attack unfortified small coast towns. The only purpose that could be served by such an attack would be the collection of ransom, and this in no case could be imposed for lack of time. Also it is said that the rules of civilized warfare require that no unfortified towns shall be bombarded without at least twenty-four hours' notice, the object of this delay being to enable non-combatants to retire to a place of safety.

WAR DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT.

Telegraphic Facilities Complete—Independent Connections.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Through the efforts of Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, the War Department is now provided with the most complete telegraphic facilities. The office has been put on a perfect war footing, and is provided with a large switchboard, with twenty-five independent wire connections, being a complete miniature of the large switchboard in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

There is also a complete system of loops, whereby the Secretary of War and his assistants are enabled to communicate almost directly with all telegraphic points in the world. This is in addition to the direct communication afforded by the Government wires connecting the War Department with the White House the Capitol, all the executive departments, and the army posts at Fort Myer and Washington Barracks. All the appliances known to modern electrical science are provided, and in the words of Mr. Marean, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, "the War Department telegraph office is one of the best-equipped offices in the country."

MILITARY ATTACHES RECALLED.

Capt. Anderson, the Artillery Expert, to Come from St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, April 19.—The United States Military Attaché at Vienna, Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, and the United States Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, Capt. George L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery, have been called home.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—It is not the purpose of the department to recall all our military attachés abroad, as it is believed they may be especially serviceable at their present posts in case of war. But Capt. Anderson's high scientific attainments and great ability as an artillery expert make his presence in Washington desirable.

A CORNER IN THE MULE MARKET.

Kansas City and St. Louis Traders Said to be Making Nearly 100 Per Cent.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—The Times is authority for the statement that a combination has been formed among the mule traders of Kansas City and St. Louis to take advantage of the necessities of the Government by raising the price of mules needed at once for the army. Prices have been advanced fully 25 per cent., and another advance is planned. The 200 mules sold in Kansas City last week for $83.40 a head and the 800 sold in St. Louis for $93, are said to have cost the dealers less than $50 a head. The Government requires immediately 1,800 more mules, and for these a still higher price will be exacted by the men who have cornered the available supply.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES STOP.

Government No Longer Buying Meats and Provisions in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Government has stopped buying meats and provisions in Chicago, and the packers are wondering what has happened. There was a rush of special trains with supplies for the navy a week ago, but since that time the shipments have been nothing more than are called for by the contracts which have been in existence for some time.

Armour & Co. have furnished the regular quota of meats, but nothing extra. Nelson Morris & Co. say they have not had extraordinary orders, and Libbey, McNeil & Libbey sent a consignment East some five or six days ago. Armour & Co. think there will be no necessity for large shipments until the army is greatly increased.

Many Desire to Enlist in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 19.—Gov. Tanner's mail is burdened with requests for commissions in the State militia, in case of war with Spain. Proffers of financial assistance are also made, and veterans, some claiming to have fought in several wars, have once more signified a desire to fight for the Stars and Stripes. Among the latest received by the Executive was the following letter from a citizen of this place:

"Sir: Although not an American by birth, but with a breast almost bursting with patriotism, I offer my services to fight for my adopted country. I am a balloonist of some renown, and would offer my services as a balloonist in case of war with Spain. Yours for war,

"Prof. J. ROSARIO BONANSINGA."

More Munitions Bought Abroad.

LONDON, April 19.—Lieut Sims, the United States Naval Attaché at Paris, and Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, the United States Military Attaché here, have purchased during the week several large lots of ammunition, including guncotton. The latter, it is presumed, is to be used for mines. All the officials concerned maintain secrecy as to the ships which are to carry the war munitions to the United States.

Gen. Miles Adds to His Staff.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Gen. Miles made another addition to his staff to-day. Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, now Inspector General of the United States Army, will serve on Gen. Miles's staff as Chief of the Inspection Department. This makes four staff officers selected for assignment on Gen. Miles's staff within the last few days, and it is the General's intention to have all the staff departments of the army represented, so that it will be necessary to add a signal officer and an ordnance officer.

Enlisting a Company of Cyclists.

Lieut. P. H. O'Connell of the Union League Wheelmen has opened enlistment rolls to form a cycle company in the event of war. The company will be attached to a company of infantry being raised by the Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and its members will be asked to serve as scouts and couriers. Lieut. O'Connell reported yesterday that he had enrolled an encouraging number of riders. He will be at the Union League Wheelmen's clubhouse, 260 West Thirtieth Street, several hours each day to receive volunteers.

Malt-Nutrine

stands on its merits. It is the pure extract of malt, refreshing, strengthening, non-intoxicating. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

NO ACTION BY THE POWERS

Their Washington Representatives Concede the Hopelessness of Intervention.

FOREIGN OFFICES INFORMED

Official Communications Announce the Intention of the President to Sign the Resolutions Adopted by Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The various foreign embassies and legations were intensely active to-day in the expectation that hostilities were near at hand. The several foreign representatives were fully advised of the passage of the Cuban resolutions, and were kept posted as to the prospects of the President's signature.

Some of the Ambassadors and Ministers called at the State Department to learn whether the President would sign the resolutions. They were informed by Judge Day that the President intended to sign them. This news in turn was communicated to the foreign offices, and was regarded as placing the matter beyond any question of doubt.

The representatives of the powers of Europe held no meeting to-day, nor is any meeting at present in prospect. Those who have been most hopeful of bringing about European coalition now concede that such a move is impossible.

One of the best posted members of the diplomatic corps said to-night that it was now too late for mediation or intervention, even if the powers could be brought together. It was recognized on all hands, he said, that the United States and Spain had chosen a recourse to war. It was a decision which sovereign nations had a right to make, lamentable as it might be, and the only course now open for other nations was to determine their attitude of neutrality between the two belligerents.

Already, it is said, Great Britain has taken steps, not only to maintain a passive neutrality, but to enforce it with arms if necessary. Two regiments of British soldiers are now in the British West Indies, and these are about to be augmented by another regiment en route from Halifax. They are concentrated in the belief that the West Indies will be a centre of conflict, and that the stress of war may lead one or the other of the belligerents to occupy neutral British territory. If that occurs, a British force will see that the territory is vacated, and that British soil it not used as a base of operations for hostilities by either party to the conflict.

So far as is known, the French Government will observe the same neutrality. Its West Indian possessions are considerable, and it has several ships in those waters. Germany and the other powers are expected to take the same neutral attitude.

In connection with the cable report that the Dreibund has sought to effect a plebiscite in Cuba, it was announced at one of the embassies that this branch of negotiations occurred last week, and embraced some circumstances not made known in the cable dispatches. About the middle of last week one of the embassies here was informed from its foreign office that its Ambassador at Madrid advised them that Minister Woodford had suggested, in a tentative way, a plebiscite as a possible solution to the Cuban problem. This Ambassador also advised his foreign office that the suggestion did not meet with favor, and had not been followed up. Since then there has been no talk of a plebiscite, so far as is known here.

British Ambassadorial Changes.

LONDON, April 19.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Times, Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador at Constantinople since 1893, will in the course of the year replace Sir Francis Clare Ford, British Ambassador at Rome since 1893. The correspondent says the change is being made on account of the delicate state of Sir Clare Ford's health.

HIRAM MAXIM ON WARSHIPS.

Thinks the Monitors Will Prove Superior to Battleships.

LONDON, April 19.—The Daily Mail publishes this morning an interview with Mr. Hiram Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, in the course of which he is described as saying that both America and Spain have purchased war material to the utmost from his firm, and that if he had had the material he could have sold ten times as much.

"The coming war," he said, "will be a great test for modern weapons and inventions. I believe it will prove the monitor type superior to battleships, and that this type is, in fact, the best fighting machine yet produced.

"So far as torpedoes are concerned, I am positive that no Spanish torpedo will get north of Cape Hatteras. According to my ideas, the torpedo boats will be at the mercy of a fast cruiser like the Columbia or the Brooklyn."

A KEY WEST CABLE PARTED.

Cut or Broken Near Sanibel Island—Damage Repaired.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 19.—It was learned yesterday that the cable between Key West and Punta Rassa had been cut about two miles this side of Sanibel Island, about 117 miles from Key West. The matter was kept secret and the break has been repaired. The incident looked suspicious, as the broken end of the cable showed that it had been cut clean through.

The rupture might have been accidental, as the water is shallow where the break occurred, and the anchor of some vessel may have become entangled in the cable, but the shallowness of the water would render deliberate cutting by an enemy a comparatively easy task.

Marines for the Cruiser New Orleans.

BOSTON, April 19.—Twenty marines left the Charlestown Navy Yard last night for New York, in charge of Capt. George F. Elliott. They will be assigned to the new cruiser New Orleans. Orders were received this afternoon to at once send all available marines left at the yard to Savannah.

It is the largest draft that has left this station since the revolution in Panama in 1884, when the entire corps went to the Isthmus to protect American interests. They will be utilized as a marine battalion to cooperate with the army in Georgia. Aside from the prison guard, only ten men will remain to protect Government property, and for lack of sentries several entrances to the navy yard will be closed.

Powers Propose a Plebiscite.

LONDON, April 19.—It is reported that the Dreibund, or Triple Alliance, composed of Germany, Austria, and Italy, acting upon the suggestion of Italy, has proposed to the powers the formation of a plebiscite (the vote of a whole country, namely, Cuba in this case,) to settle the Cuban question, meaning that the population of Cuba should be allowed to vote for the form of government most popular there.

Germany Opposed to Mediation.

BERLIN, April 19.—The German Foreign Office declares that Dr. von Holleben, the Ambassador of Germany at Washington, instead of joining in renewed representations to the United States, is urging the Ambassadors to stop their attempts at mediation, as they are considered worse than useless.

Catholic Young Men Loyal.

The regular annual meeting of the National Committee of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was held yesterday at 77 Verona Street, Brooklyn. Representatives from Boston, New York, Washington, Albany, Trenton, Providence, Chicago, Newark, and many other cities were present. It was decided that the next annual convention be held Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 25 and 26, at Washington, D. C. The committee expressed, in resolutions, on behalf of 50,000 young men, their fealty to the flag, and their determination to uphold the Administration by every possible means. A telegram to this effect was sent to President McKinley.

To Build a Torpedo Boat.

W. A. Forbes & Co. of Thirteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken, received an order yesterday to be prepared to build a fifty-foot torpedo boat as soon as plans are received. The firm claims that the order was received from a New York broker, who [illegible] to reveal, but who

MUCH JOY AT THE JUNTA.

Cubans Express Their Delight at the Action of the United States Congress.

Two flags, the Stars and Stripes and the emblem of Cuba Libre waved side by side over the entrance of 56 New Street yesterday, and within there were demonstrations of great joy among the Cubans of the so-called Junta. The rooms of the delegation were filled with visitors throughout the day, and congratulatory letters and telegrams poured in from all parts of the country and from Europe.

Gen. T. Estrada Palma voiced the feelings of all when he said:

"The best I can say is that in the name of the Cubans, in the field and of those abroad, there are no words that can express our gratitude for the active part the American people have taken in our struggle, and for their moral support, bringing to this happy end the Cuban question. I thank the newspapers, which, with few exceptions, have aided our cause. We realize how great in this free country is the power of the press in directing public opinion.

"I have no doubt the President will sign the joint resolutions, and in doing so he will sign the declaration of Cuban independence."

Gen. Palma said he had worked for the end now in sight, and that when the new Cuban Government had been established he would retire from the field of active politics and settle down again to the quiet life of his school and home, at Central Valley, N. Y.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Revolutionary Party and delegation, gave out the following statement:

"The resolutions as they stand are tantamount to the recognition of the Cuban Republic. The declaration is that the people of Cuba are free and independent, while the Cuban people acknowledge allegiance only to the Republic of Cuba, which they have established and maintained by force of arms. The only object of the insurrection was the independence of the Cubans. This is provided for in the resolutions.

"The Cubans asked that before intervention there be recognition of independence. This is provided for by the resolution. Their desire to run their own Government, free from any coercion whatever, is provided for by the fourth paragraph of the resolution. Under these circumstances the demand by the United States that Spain at once evacuate the island and the threat that in the event of her refusal the land and naval forces of the United States will be used to compel evacuation, certainly merits the deepest gratitude on the part of the Cubans to the patriotism of the American President and the American people. The Cubans owe a debt of deepest gratitude, and for the confidence which the American people have in them, they hope to prove their worthiness.

"The steadfastness with which they have pursued their ideal for independence and the organization which they have shown in their fight against Spain, are sufficient proof that the Cubans will be able to maintain their independence and that peace which will be their only object in the future."

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Rubens said that should force be used to compel the evacuation of Cuba by the United States, the Cuban Government and army would seek to co-operate in every way possible with the United States.

DISPOSITION OF CUBAN BONDS.

Officials at the Junta Deny Congressman Grosvenor's Charges.

Inquiry was made at the Cuban Junta yesterday concerning the charges made by Congressman Grosvenor on the floor of the House on Monday relative to Cuban bonds. It was the second time that Congressman Grosvenor charged that Cuban bonds had been used or offered as bribes. On this occasion he said that he had $10,000 of Cuban bonds in his pocket, and that he would explain how he came in possession of them at the proper time.

Gen. Palma and Horatio S. Rubens of the Junta said that they had seen the report of Congressman Grosvenor's charge, and also that of H. H. Kohlsaat in an editorial of one of his Chicago papers, to the effect that $2,000,000 of Cuban bonds had been offered to a certain Chicago man to be used in influencing the Administration favorably to recognition of the Cuban Government, and guaranteeing 40 cents on the dollar, payable after recognition.

Gen. Palma denied the charges indignantly, but said that Treasurer Guerra could best show how unfounded they were. Mr. Guerra, when seen at his office, 192 Water Street, produced his books and said:

"Mr. Grosvenor may have $10,000 of Cuban bonds, but if he has he came by them in a bona fide manner, they being part of those which the Junta has disposed of in a legitimate way. We had printed $2,970,000 of bonds, of denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, and $50, and $175,000 of $10 and $5. Of all of these we sold for cash $94,050, to 158 persons, in amounts of from $5 to $2,000. In addition, we issued $28,300 in exchange for merchandise for the army in Cuba. This made the total disposed of $122,350. The balance of the bonds printed I have in my possession. I am prepared to swear to this statement, as I, in fact, did swear to it before the Senate committee. There have been positively no bonds issued or offered to any one for influence or for other considerations than those stated.

"If Mr. Kohlsaat or any one whom he knows was offered $2,000,000 of our bonds the negotiation was with some one not connected with the Junta, and who would have found it impossible to deliver the scrip if the offer had been accepted. We have had no occasion to resort to bribery. The American public has been with us. We know, too, the influences that have worked most against us."

Then Mr. Guerra reiterated the charge which has been made before, that a man representing certain persons with Washington affiliations had sought to coerce the Junta into selling $10,000,000 of bonds for $2,000,000 cash in American gold.

They were for persons having great influence in Washington, and when the Junta refused to be coerced in this extortion, Mr. Guerra said, the man told him that the Junta would regret it.

EXCITEMENT IN PUERTO RICO.

Agitation to Force Americans to Leave the Island.

ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 19.—Advices received here from Puerto Rico to-day show that there is agitation there with the object of forcing naturalized Americans to declare themselves and leave the island. Further reports also have been received here of excitement following the departure of the American Consuls, and it is said that many people are ready to leave the island at the first opportunity.

The Spanish authorities have ordered 80,000 rations for the troops at Puerto Rico.

The news of outside happenings which reaches Puerto Rico is considerably enlarged upon by the imagination of the people there, which is one of the causes for the excitement recorded.

The Senatorial elections, which took place on April 10, resulted, as prearranged, in a Liberal victory.

THE FEELING IN HAVANA.

Newspapers Urge Spain to Declare War Immediately.

HAVANA, April 19.—Quiet prevails here. The streets present a more lively appearance than they did a few days ago.

Prominent people believe war may yet be avoided, but business is almost paralyzed. No contracts are being entered into, and the papers are urging Spain to declare war immediately.

The Lucha to-day says:

"A short time after the Maine arrived here, Gen. Lee gave a breakfast at Marianao to her Captain and other officers, going there on a yacht. The papers gave the news, and no attention was paid to the matter. But somebody observed that Gen. Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and several of the officers went along the coast, sounding at different places, taking notes, and returning three or four times for further sounding as far as Jaimanita. The people near Marianao were struck with this action, and did not think the work done was merely distraction."

The same paper, commenting upon the appointment of Capt. Sigsbee to command another ship, remarks:

"In any other country he would have been retired from the service and subjected to criminal proceedings. But the American Admiralty (Navy Department) is different from that of other nations. Capt. Sigsbee is like the rhetorical merchants—they are great experts in theories, but when they come to practice they fall into bankruptcy."

The newspapers of Sagua la Grande criticise the charity of the United States toward the reconcentrados. One newspaper says:

"The effects remitted by Van Bergen were old clothes, dirty and rotten, which appeared to have been picked up on the streets, and which were full of microbes. The shoes were like the damaged barges Texas and Iowa."

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

REBELS OFFER TO HELP SPAIN.

So Advices from Havana to the Spanish Legation Allege.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Spanish Legation here has received the following advices from Havana:

"Col. Rosendo Garcia, with three officers of the rebel forces and twenty-two cavalry soldiers, all armed, have presented themselves at Sancti Spiritus to the civil and military authorities, declaring publicly before numerous crowds of people their readiness to fight for the Cuban home government under the mother country's flag, and to defend the interests of the Spanish race.

"Rosendo Garcia was one of the most prominent chieftains in the Cuban insurrection, and his presentation is of great importance, there being strong reason to believe it will be followed by many others."

HURRYING GOODS TO HAVANA.

Officials of the Spanish Line Say They Have Heard Nothing About Arming Their Vessels.

It was said at the office of the Spanish line, the Compania Trasatlantica Española, yesterday that no advices had been received from the home office concerning the arming of the eighteen steamers of the line.

The New York office has been more interested of late in hurrying away to Havana the large shipments of supplies for the Spanish Army. The agents say that the goods are consigned to different merchants in Havana. The Panama will to-day carry over 10,000 barrels of supplies.

The Ward Line will dispatch the Seneca to Havana to-day. At the office of the company it was said that the Custom House could not refuse clearance unless war was declared, and in that event the company would not send the vessel out. As it is, they must, as public carriers, take all goods offered. The Seneca's pier was filled with unloading trucks all day yesterday.

Henry P. Booth, President of the company, was asked if the provisions were for the Spanish Army. He said: "The cargo is from our regular customers, consigned to merchants in Havana. I have no doubt they sell to the army. With the exception of flour and corn, the shipments are about the same as usual."

The increase in the shipments of corn and flour from this port, Mr. Booth attributed to the discontinuance of the Morgan Line service between New Orleans and Havana.

Asked if the Seneca would sail should the President have signed the joint resolutions before her time of sailing, Mr. Booth said: "We will wait and see if the President signs it before thinking of any change."

The Seneca will take no passengers.

G. T. Winternitz, acting agent of the Compania La Española Steamship Line, which plies between New York and Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba, announced yesterday the temporary suspension of the service. The company's docks at this port are in Brooklyn. The two ships Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos are now at Cienfuegos, tied up.

REFUGEES FROM CUBA.

Many Arrived Here Yesterday on the Ward Liner Seguranca.

The Ward Line steamer Seguranca, which arrived last evening from Havana, brought among her passengers many Cuban refugees. The Seguranca came from Mexico and sailed from Havana last Saturday night. The passengers from Havana, including F. B. Homal and two women, who were the only Americans on board, fully expected that war had been declared by this time.

Capt. A. Hanson said that as he did not go ashore in Havana he did not know the true state of affairs there, but that everything appeared to be quiet. There were whole families of Cubans and Spaniards with their servants who left on the Seguranca, mostly through fear of a blockade.

F. B. Hamal said that he had conducted a business in Cuba for twenty years. He is said to own big estates on the island. His family, whom he had sent to this country some time ago, feared for his safety, and it was at their request that he returned.

Leopold Hernandez, a wealthy business man in Havana, said that everything was quiet on the day he sailed, but the people feared a blockade, and were laying in big supplies of provisions.

C. Peraz, who was also a resident of Havana, said that matters were taking a serious turn. He feared that the harbor would be blockaded before the steamer could get away, and said that the volunteers would incite a riot as soon as they heard of the action taken by Congress. Everybody, he said, who has the means is laying in large supplies of provisions, fearing a blockade.

It was learned from several passengers that a number of wealthy Spaniards on the island favor annexation as a way out of the trouble. The Spanish Government is preparing for an invasion or a bombardment, and is hurrying artillery to Cardenas and Matanzas.

TWO KILLED IN A MUTINY.

Trouble on the Bark Samoa, Just Arrived from Taltal.

The British bark Samoa, which arrived yesterday from Taltal, Chile, ninety days out, with a cargo of nitrate of soda, reported that on Jan. 9, while in port at Taltal, a mutiny broke out, in which two of the crew were killed.

The mutiny was due to the fact that several of the seamen were not allowed to go on shore. One of the ringleaders, named Anderson, got into an altercation with Chief Mate Searls, and the mate, fearing for his life, shot Anderson. Shortly afterward, when Searls learned that Anderson was dead, he placed his revolver to his own temple and killed himself. Capt. Fretwurst succeeded in quelling the mutiny, and had two of the ringleaders arrested and lodged in prison ashore.

Capt. Fretwurst reported at the British Consulate here yesterday that his sailors had been keeping a private log on the voyage, and would try to show that they had been treated cruelly and fed improperly. Consul Bennett said that if the sailors made charges, the Captain would have to defend himself.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:25 A. M.—517 West Twenty-sixth Street; Charles Glassmer; damage, $50.
8 A. M.—41 East Twelfth Street; Mrs. Hadden; damage, $40.
5:30 A. M.—312 East Seventy-third Street; Mrs. Burke; damage, $150.
10 A. M.—136 Seventh Street; Henry Fink; damage slight.
12:25 P. M.—150 West Twentieth Street; Hirsch Brothers; no damage.
1 P. M.—381 Avenue B; A. Freedman; damage slight.
1:30 P. M.—9 East Broadway; Wingors & Co.; damage slight.
2 P. M.—127 Alexander Avenue; T. Schoener; damage slight.
2:40 P. M.—452 Loth Avenue; Charles Foyett; damage, $10.
5:25 P. M.—97 Stanton Street; Jacob Turner; damage, $5.
6:15 P. M.—1,922 Third Avenue; C. Nelson; damage, $5.
10:30 P. M.—61 West Seventeenth Street; Mary Marden; damage, $300.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

2:50 P. M.—Thine Avenue; James Monahan; damage, $250.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

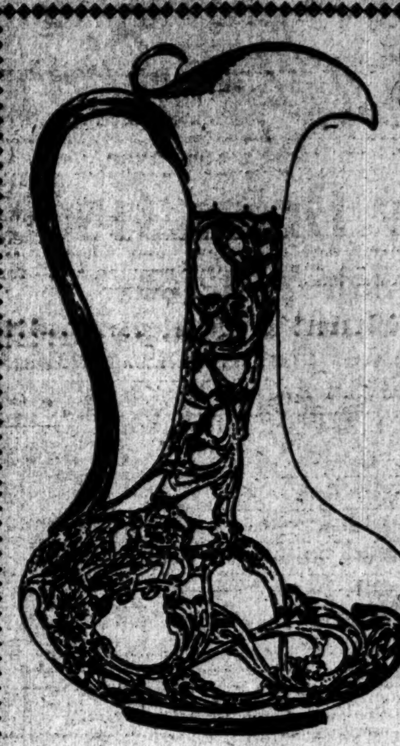
WALLACE, Idaho, April 19.—The concentrator of the Morning mine at Wallace has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., April 19.—The factory of the South Norwalk Co-operative Hat Company was burned to-night. Loss, $25,000.

MARATHON, N. Y., April 19.—John Dunphy & Sons' tannery and storeroom were damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $20,000. Fully insured.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 19.—The Waddell Coal Breaker at Winton, owned by J. N. Rice & Co. of Scranton, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 19.—The accidental explosion of a gasoline tank used in connection with a brazing apparatus in the bicycle store of Remillard & Boles, in this city, caused a fire this afternoon which resulted in about $15,000 damage.



SPECIAL SALE.
ROOKWOOD,
STERLING SILVER APPLIED.

Vases, Jugs, Pitchers, Loving Cups, Rose Bowls, &c., in the above famous ware, *at less* than wholesale prices.

STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, new patterns, Full Size, per set of six.. $2.90
BON BON DISH, rich repousse pattern (5 inches in diameter) ... 2.15
Cut Glass SALTS and PEPPERS, large variety of new assorted patterns, sterling tops, gold lined, each . . . 50c.

The Meriden Company,
Silversmiths,
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

TO ERECT RECRUITING TENTS.

Will Be Placed on Streets Adjoining Various City Parks.

The Park Department yesterday granted permission to the Old Guard, on application of Capt. James G. McMurray, to establish recruiting tents for volunteers in the streets adjoining the following parks: Battery, City Hall, Union Square, Madison Square, Abingdon Square, Greeley Square, and Cooper Union.

Capt. McMurray said yesterday that the tents would be put up as soon as possible, and at each one a recruiting officer, a sentry, and such other men of the Old Guard as are necessary, will be stationed. He hopes to form a brigade of from 5,000 to 10,000 men, and he said that the Old Guard would stand all the expenses of recruitment. In 1861, Capt. McMurray said, all the parks were made recruiting stations, and the city looked like a regular camp.

Princeton Students May Enlist.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—It was reported here to-day that a majority of the Princton students, who paraded last night in honor of Cuba, will organize a company under the leadership of "Billy" Edwards, the football player, and enlist when a call for volunteers is issued.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:	Sun sets...6:45	Moon sets.......

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:09	Gov. Isl'd...7:39	H. Gate....9:28
P. M.	**P. M.**	**P. M.**
S. Hook....7:22	Gov. Isl'd...7:55	H. Gate....9:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston....		8:00 P. M.
Alliança, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau..........	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kensington, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana and Mexico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aloedene, Santiago de Cuba	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Seneca, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico...	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21.		
H. H. Meier, Bremen....		12:00 M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda......	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 22.		
Colorado, Brunswick.....		8:00 P. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston......		8:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 23.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Cametense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Laughton, La Guayra....	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Navarre, Havre......	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.......	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April §15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) APRIL 20.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 7.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
Catania, Havre, April 2.
Comal, Galveston, April 13.
Fulham, St. Lucia, April 12.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 8.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.
Mississippi, London, April 5.
Mohawk, London, April 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 12.
Santiago, Nassau, April 16.
Seguranca, Havana, April 14.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 17.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 8.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 11.
Westernland, Antwerp, April 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 7.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 13.
Kansas City, Savannah, April 18.
Koenigen Luise, Southampton April 11.
Trave, Bremen, April 13.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Advance, Colon, April 15.
City of Augusta, Savannah, April 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 19.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 14.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, April 15.
British King, Antwerp, April 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 17.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, April 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Moravia, Havre, April 9.
New York, Southampton, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 16.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

La Normandie, Havre, April 16.
Ohio, Hull, April 10.

MONDAY, APRIL 25.

Anchoria, Glasgow, April 14.
Berlin, Antwerp, April 16.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, April 11.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to every day queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska excursions," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

Arrived—Tuesday, April 19.

SS Miami, McDonald, Galveston April 13, to T. Hogan & Sons. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:40 A. M. April 20.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Tampico, &c., April 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:28 P. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Kingston, &c., April 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Berghatkymassi March 22 and Algiers 28th, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Aldworth, (Br.,) Capt. Dudley, Port Said March 22 and Gibraltar April 2, in ballast to Norton & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick April 15 and Port Royal 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Trenaman, Rio Janeiro March 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 18th.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Otsen, Sagua April 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS W. O. Snow, Ellis, Norfolk, for Fall River.

SS W. P. Hood, Davis Philadelphia, for Providence.

SS Titanic, (Br.,) Halliday, Barbados April 9, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

Ship Berlin, (of Bath,) Reed, San Francisco 131 ds., with mdse. to John Rosenfeld's Sons—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Iverna, (of Glasgow,) Webster, Glasgow 31 ds., in ballast to John R. Livermore.

Ship Galgate, Jones, of and 45 ds. from Liverpool, with salt to order—vessel to Gustavus Heye.

Bark Samoa, (of Glasgow,) Fretwurst, Saltal 90 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to John R. Livermore.

Bark Jennie Hall, (of Addison,) Hall, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Bark Sirrah, (Nor.,) Jorgensen, Padang 130 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark J. C. Julius, (Ger.,) Law, Sourabaye Oct. 6 via Azores March 12, with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig G. Abrielle, (of Boston,) Mundy, Arroyo 26 ds., with sugar to A. S. Lascelles & Co.—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Bang, Santa Martha 6¾ ds., with fruit to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 P. M.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Old Harbor, &c., April 2, with mdse. and passengers to Tweddie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 19, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze, and raining.

Sailed.

SS Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Cevic (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Portsmouth.
SS Willowdene, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Stephan, (Ger.,) Kuhlman, Plymouth for New York, was spoken April 7 in lat. 25, lon. 21.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 19.—Notice is hereby given that the iron buoys have been replaced for the season on the following named stations in Fisher's Island Sound: Napatree Point, Rhode Island, red, No. 4, second-class nun; Middle Ground, Connecticut, red, No. 6, second-class nun; Ram Island Reef, Connecticut, red, No. 14, second-class nun.

Miscellaneous.

MANCHESTER, April 19.—SS Niceto, (Span.,) Capt. Uribarri, which sld. from Galveston March 19 via Norfolk March 28, and arr. here April 14, had considerable damage done about deck, bulwarks carried away, and some of the machinery injured during the voyage. She will undergo a survey.

ELSINORE, Norway, April 19.—Bark Magnat, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from Savannah March 1 for St. Petersburg, has been in collision at this port with the bark Oscar II., (Swed.) The damage which resulted was slight.

LONDON, April 19.—SS St. Ronans, (Br.,) Capt. Hooley, while bound down the Thames to-day from this port for Montreal, collided with the ketch Malvoisin, and caused sundry damages to her. The St. Ronans, however, was apparently not injured and proceeded on her voyage.

ANTWERP, April 19.—SS Storm King, (Br.,) Capt. Crosby, which sld. from Baltimore April 1 and arr. here April 16, encountered very heavy weather on the voyage and suffered damage to bulwarks and cattle fittings, and lost four horses.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 19.—SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Naples for New York April 14.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Capt. Tomassich, sld. from Trieste for New York April 14.

SS Lyderhorn, (Br.,) Capt. Hammeras, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York April 15.

SS Elleric, (Br.,) Capt. Nivan, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Cape Town, &c., April 16.

SS Huron, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Ribston, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Shields for New York April 17.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa April 15.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from New York, arr. at Antwerp April 17.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) Capt. Bentzen, from New York via Havre, arr. at Dunkirk April 17.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobsen, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipond, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Hairby, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York April 16.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Salter, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York yesterday.

Do Not Condemn

Cottolene because you had unsatisfactory results from some that was not fresh. What else could you expect? You would not think of using rancid butter, nor yet do you say all butter is bad because you get some occasionally that is not good. Be just as honest and fair with

COTTOLENE

Like other cooking fats, Cottolene becomes stale and rancid when exposed to heat and air under certain conditions, and we should not be blamed. Insist on getting it sweet and fresh, and use it according to directions. Perfect satisfaction is then assured.

The genuine is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, [illegible]

The Wanamaker Store

Certain Novelty Dress Goods

A Third Less than Yesterday

SOME of the very choicest of our importations of Black Dress Goods find themselves marked with a new set of figures this morning. They were of the higher-priced sorts,—they are now among the lower-figured kinds.

The only reason for this is the exigency of a stock adjustment. They are goods which generally sell at sight. It may possibly be that their prices,—while only fair,—have been too high. Now *that's* fixed and we think they'll go as fast as their merit would seem to warrant.

With these, some of the Colored Novelties suffer also:—

BLACK DRESS GOODS
At $3, was $4—Silk-and-wool Crocodile Crepon.
At $2, was $3—Mohair-and-wool Diagonal Figured Crepon.
At $2, was $3—Mohair-and-wool Ripple Crepon.
At $2, was $3—Silk-and-wool Novelty Grenadines.
At $2.50, was $3—Mexican Plaid Grenadines, with striped borders.
COLORED DRESS GOODS
At $1.25, was $1.75—Silk Cluster Faille Stripe Bordered Vigoreaux.
At $1.27, was $1.75—Silk Tartan Plaid Bordered Melange Poplins.
At $1.25, was $1.50—Mohair-and-wool Figured Crepons.

Those Suits for Boys

ABOUT one-third of the Wash Suits we told about yesterday morning were taken during the day. The rest are ready for you, if you come to-day.

They are new suits, pretty suits and of good materials,—galateas, piques, linen and drill. The collars are new in shape and the suits have a certain snap and "get-up" to them which you never see in cheap clothing. Sizes are for ages from 3 to 12 years, and

The Prices are One-half

the fair and regular figures for suits of this kind, $1 to $2.35.

Jacket Styles and Prices

THERE are nothing but high-class garments here, but there are no fancy figures in their prices. We think it as much our duty to the public to price our goods fairly as to be fair in qualities and reliable in dealing. We don't speculate in goods,—price is a matter of computation from fixed facts. That is why you can get such garments as these at such prices. You would gladly pay more in many cases if you were asked to do so.

At $10—Of black clay serge; fly-front, coat collar and back; lined with taffeta or black satin.

At $15—Of black imported Venetian cloth; fly-front, coat collar and back; strapped seams; lined throughout with black taffeta.

At $20—Of black Ottoman cloth; double-breasted fly-front; extra long; lined with black taffeta; excellent style for mourning.

At $25—Of tan kersey; double-breasted reefer front; wide revers, inserted plait back; trimmed with soutache braid; lined with changeable silk.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments of clerks and messengers to the offices of the Inspectors General and Acting Inspectors General at the headquarters of the several departments:

Department of the East, Governors Island, New York—Francis K. Van Aucken, clerk; Francis Lorenz, messenger.

Department of the Lakes, Chicago—Michael Pyne, clerk; Francis O. Lindow, messenger.

Department of the Colorado, Denver—Marcus H. Hanson, clerk; Frederick Stanley, messenger.

Department of the Gulf, Atlanta—Will D. Hinckley, clerk; Michael J. Norton, messenger.

Department of California, San Francisco—C. Manning Combs, clerk; Harry Kimmel, messenger.

Mr. Combs will proceed at once to New Orleans, La., and report in person to Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspector General, Department of California, at that place.

Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Neb.—Henry Kehl, clerk; A. W. Stay, messenger.

Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.—Otto A. Bramsky, clerk; W. J. Williams, messenger.

Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—C. F. Funk, clerk; James O'Donnell, messenger.

Major John W. Pullman, Quartermaster, will proceed without delay from Washington to and take station at Mobile, Ala., for duty as Quartermaster at that place.

First Lieut. Robert G. Paxson, Tenth Cavalry, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will report to the commanding officer, Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Virginia, for temporary duty, and will accompany that regiment to Chickamauga Park, where, upon his arrival, he will join his proper command.

Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, Sixth Artillery, in addition to his duties as a member and Secretary of the Chickamauga and National Park Commission, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty as Inspector of Artillery of that department, with station at Atlanta, Ga.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Baltimore, Md., at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major G. B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. George D. De Shon, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. James L. Wilson, Sixth Artillery; First Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, Sixth Artillery; Second Lieut. Earle D. A. Pearce, Sixth Artillery, Recorder.

First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, is ordered to report to Major George B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Baltimore, Md., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. John Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City and report to Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, for temporary duty under his direction, and upon the completion thereof will rejoin his proper station.

First Lieut. William W. Wright, Second Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., and will join his regiment at Mobile, Ala.

Capt. David L. Brainard, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from his present duties in the Department of Columbia, and will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Capt. Theodore E. True, Assistant Quartermaster, now awaiting orders at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will report to the Quartermaster General of the army for further orders.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain I. Newton Ritner is further extended six months.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Junius W. MacMurray, Fifth Artillery, (then Captain First Artillery,) is further extended two months.

The following-named officers are temporarily relieved from their present duties, and will report to the Major General commanding the army for duty: Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major Henry B. Osgood, Commissary of Subsistence.

Transfers: First Lieut. Hollis C. Clark from the Tenth Infantry to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company F; First Lieut. George C. Saffarans [illegible] Twenty-fifth Infantry to the [illegible] Company A.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk W. A. [illegible] was appointed on the Montgomery, on the nomination of Passed Assistant Paymaster M. M. Ramsay, April 18.

Surgeon T. H. [illegible] is detached from duty with and ordered to the Solace immediately, April 18.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold is detached from the Richmond April 18 and ordered immediately to the Yorktown, (now the Resolute.)

Lieut. Commander R. T. Jasper is detached from the Naval Academy April 18 and ordered without delay to command the Suwanee.

Ensign T. J. Senn is detached from charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New Orleans April 18 and ordered without delay to the Vicksburg.

Commander J. G. Eaton's orders to the Solace are revoked April 18, and he is ordered to be ready to command the Resolute.

Lieut. J. Hubbard is detached from the navy yard at Portsmouth April 18 and ordered to proceed immediately for duty on board the Yankee.

Surgeon J. M. Edgar is detached from the Prairie April 18 and ordered to the Panther, formerly the Venezuela.

Chief Engineer W. F. Worthington is detached from the Yankee April 18 and ordered immediately to the Sterling.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser is detached from the command of the Suwanee April 18 and ordered to command the Albatross.

Assistant Paymaster R. Hatton's order of April 16 is modified. When detached from the Bancroft he is ordered immediately to the Panther instead of to the Dixie.

Medical Inspector W. G. Farwell is ordered to the Richmond immediately, April 18.

Chief Engineer R. G. Denig's order detaching him from the Constitution and ordering him to the Yosemite is canceled April 18.

Surgeon W. H. Rush is detached from the Dixie April 18 and ordered to be ready for immediate orders to go to sea.

Ensign H. H. Hough is detached from the Vicksburg April 18 and ordered immediately to Bristol, R. I., with the Morris.

Commodore J. A. Howell is detached as commander in charge of the European Squadron April 18 and ordered to the San Francisco as commander in charge of the Northern Patrol Squadron.

Assistant Engineer J. H. Hudgins is detached from the New Orleans April 18 and ordered home to await orders.

Assistant Engineer B. K. McMorris is detached from the New Orleans April 18 and ordered home to await orders.

New Names for Naval Vessels.

The Venezuela has been changed to the Panther.

The Yumuri has been changed to the Badger.

The Yorktown has been changed to the Resolute.

The New York has been changed to the Harvard.

The Paris has been changed to the Yale.

MARINE WAR INSURANCE.

Little Change in Rates—Underwriters Await News from Washington.

There was little change yesterday in marine war rates, except for vessels taking long voyages, for which the rates were slightly advanced. Steamers for South American ports were written for 2 per cent., and 3 per cent. was charged for sailing vessels to and from the same ports.

Most of the marine insurance companies refused to take risks on vessels bound for Cuba and Puerto Rico, quoting rates which were practically prohibitory. The underwriters generally were indisposed to advance rates, pending the receipt of further news from Washington.

Mr. Hancock Goes to Washington.

ALBANY, April 19.—Attorney General Hancock was unexpectedly called to Washington early this morning. Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn did not return from New York until noon, and consequently the question of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company's authority to accept war risks could not be discussed by them. It is understood that the matter will be brought to a speedy termination.

An Express Company to Its Employes.

DETROIT, Mich., April 19.—The National Express Company has sent to all its officers notice that all employes who are members of [illegible] military [illegible] active [illegible] will be allowed [illegible] term of service, and all [illegible] will be reinstated at full pay either in the position they vacated or in one carrying equal compensation.

AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Drafts Arrive from Various Points to Form the First Battalion of Marines.

RUSHING WORK ON VESSELS

Coast Patrol Boats to be Fitted Out as Soon as Possible—Monitor Jason to be Brought Here from Philadelphia.

Those who were early down town yesterday morning witnessed the arrival of a company of marines from Philadelphia. There were fifty men in the company, and they were in command of Lieut. McKelvey. They reached Jersey City by train at 7:30 o'clock, crossed the North River on the ferryboat Chicago, and then marched to the Navy Yard.

The men were enthusiastically cheered as they formed on West Street, and were followed by an admiring crowd as they marched up Dey Street to Broadway, and then to the bridge. They wore white helmets, and their fatigue caps and other equipments hung on their backs.

Other details that reported at the navy yard yesterday morning came from Washington, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, and Newport. These men are to make up the first battalion of marines, composed of 412 men and 15 officers. Orders for this organization were received at the yard yesterday morning by Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, from Commandant Heywood, at Washington, who is in charge of the entire marine forces in the country. With the men who were already in the yard and the newcomers, this first battalion was soon organized. Lieut. Col. Huntington has command, and the other officers are Major H. C. Cochrane, Capts. Kelton, Russell, Elliott, and Spicer, First Lieuts. Ingate, Lucas, Moses, and Neville, and Second Lieuts. McGill, Shaw, Bannon, and Hull. The Adjutant is First Lieut. H. L. Draper. The battalion will leave to-morrow for Key West on the Panther, formerly the Venezuela of the Red D Line, which is now being overhauled at the Morgan Iron Works, in this city.

Capt. C. P. Porter is to take Lieut. Col. Huntington's place at the barracks, and as soon as the first battalion has gone he will orginaze another, for which men are being enlisted at all the navy yards on the Atlantic Coast.

Commander W. H. Stayton of the Second Battalion, (Brooklyn,) Naval Militia, was a visitor at the yard. He said that about seventy-five of his men would leave next Saturday evening for the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, to bring the monitor Jason, which is lying there, to this port.

The collier Niagara was taken out of the dry dock in the morning, and the steamer Yankee, formerly the El Sol of the Morgan Line, took her place. The Yankee went into dock to get under the derrick which will hoist her six-inch guns on board.

The collier Saturn, in charge of Capt. Very, left the yard during the day with a cargo of coal for the fleet at Key West. The Saturn passed Sandy Hook at 4:35 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sterling will sail to-day.

The Scorpion, formerly the yacht Sovereign, took on coal yesterday, and is expected to leave for Key West to-day.

Painters have been at work on the cruiser New Orleans, and her black sides and yellow stacks are now the regulation lead color. Her spars and tophamper have also been painted, and she will be ready in a few days. It is probable that she will be docked before leaving the yard.

The San Francisco, Commodore Howell's flagship, left her anchorage at Tompkinsville shortly before 1 o'clock and went to the yard. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the San Francisco in honor of Rear Admiral Bunce, and the six-pounder on the Cob Dock barked eleven times for Commodore Howell's flag. The warship will be thoroughly overhauled and will be docked as soon as possible to have her hull cleaned and painted.

The barges Lone Star and Shark, which have arrived from Havana with wreckage from the ill-fated Maine, will unload at the navy yard as soon as possible, and their cargo will be stored there.

Lieut. Dougherty has been detached from the Prairie and ordered to the collier Sterling as executive officer, and Lieut. J. B. Blish has been detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Niagara as executive officer.

As soon as the vessels now in the yard are out of the way the patrol boats that are to be used along the coast will be fitted out. There will be about 150 of these small boats which are now being selected from yachts and tugs in the different ports. They will carry two guns and be fitted with electric plants for searchlights and signaling.

THE ERICSSON IN COLLISION.

Runs Into a Pilot Boat—Ensign L. A. Bostwick Injured.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 19.—The United States torpedo boat Ericsson met with an accident at 3 o'clock this morning. She was patrolling about ten miles south of Sand Key, in the Gulf, when she collided with the station pilot boat Hero. The latter had no lights displayed, and the torpedo boat, which was going at a rapid rate, came upon her without warning. The bowsprit of the pilot boat swept the Ericsson amidships and knocked over the ventilators and upper work of the torpedo boat. Ensign L. A. Bostwick was struck on the head and badly cut. He was taken to the Marine Hospital, where he was treated by Naval Surgeon Elliott of the torpedo flotilla. He is not seriously injured.

The bowsprit of the Hero was carried away and she sustained damage on her port side.

The injury to the Ericsson will not interfere with her usefulness in case of orders for active service being received. Her commander says he is ready to sail at any moment.

FLYING SQUADRON'S ENTHUSIASM.

Tars Cheer a Company of Light Artillery as It Sails Past.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 19.—Remarkable enthusiasm was evinced this afternoon by the two thousand men on the Flying Squadron when a barge bearing the men, horses, and fighting apparatus of Company F, Fifth Light Artillery, left Fort Monroe for Norfolk on its way to Chickamauga. A cheer from the Fort Monroe wharf announced the departure of the battery to those on the ships of the squadron and immediately permission being given the men on all the ships swarmed into the forecastle, rigging, and rails and began cheering. As the barge swung by each boat the men of the navy gave three hearty cheers, hats in hand and the representatives of the army returned it with a will.

The Massachusetts finished coaling this afternoon and the squadron is ready for sea. The Minneapolis has had her steam steering gear put in perfect condition and under the direction of the chief engineer of the squadron all the ships have been provided with extra parts for engines.

It is generally expected by officers on the Flying Squadron that the number of ships will be increased within a week if a move is not ordered within that time.

A reception will be given to-morrow night by the officers of the Brooklyn in honor of Commodore and Mrs. Schley, Captain and Mrs. Cook, and such officers of the squadron whose wives are here. A dinner on board the Brooklyn will mark the event.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Vice Consul Fox Fails to Depart from Santiago.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—The British steamer Mary Anning, upon which it was expected Vice Consul Fox had sailed from Santiago de Cuba a week ago, arrived in this port to-day. Neither Consul Fox nor any of the American residents of the Cuban port were aboard the vessel. Capt. Davis said that Mr. Fox had intended to take passage with him, but decided at the last moment to remain at his post. None of the Consul's friends in this city have heard from Mr. Fox, and they were greatly disappointed when the vessel arrived to-day at not finding him aboard.

Capt. Davis reports the feeling as very bitter against Americans at Santiago, and says that the Spaniards are open in their expressions of dislike. There had been [illegible] up to the time of the [illegible]

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Capt. Miller Pleased with Manner in Which the Nahant Was Handled—The Auxiliary Cruiser Yankee.

The old monitor Nahant, which arrived at this port on Sunday from the League Island Navy Yard and has since been lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., will probably be taken to the navy yard to-day, where she will undergo alterations and repairs. A new wooden deck will be laid over the iron deck to replace the old one, which has rotted from age and neglect, and a new deck will be placed on the superstructure. She will also receive a secondary battery, which will probably consist of two six-pounders.

Half of the crew of the Nahant, which is made up of naval militia from this city, received leave of absence yesterday for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. It is expected that when the monitor reaches the navy yard, the crew will be detached from her for a week while repairs are being made. A small detachment of the naval militia, however, will remain with her on duty.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller is greatly pleased with the manner in which the New York men handled the vessel on her trip to this port, and has no doubt of their fitness to take part in the defense of the city in the improbable case of need. The men themselves are greatly pleased at the possibility of having an opportunity to show that they are not in the naval militia merely for purposes of parade.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, which was formerly the El Norte of the Morgan Line, will be manned in large part by men from the New York Naval Militia. Capt. Jacob W. Miller is now making out lists of the men from the First Battalion. There is need of 195 men and officers. It was said yesterday that probably fifteen extra men will be brought on from Rochester. Commander W. H. Brownson, United States Navy, is mentioned as the officer likely to be assigned to the command of the Yankee. The naval militia men will be ready for service before the alterations on the vessel are completed.

Capt. Miller is also preparing a detail of the naval militia for the Long Island signal stations.

MOSQUITO FLEET'S PURPOSE.

It Will Be Used to Protect Large Ships from Torpedo Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—There appears to be a mistaken impression in some quarters as to the functions of the mosquito fleet. It is not destined for shore guard, nor yet for attack, but, as explained by one of the naval strategists, the primary use of the vessels of this fleet will be to protect the battleships and other vessels from attack by torpedo boats and destroyers. The purpose is to create in the navy something like the same system that prevails in the army in conducting hostile operations. The battleships correspond to the heavy artillery, the mosquito fleet to the infantry, and the torpedo boats to cavalry.

ENGLISHMEN WANT TO ENLIST.

Applications at the United States Embassy and Consulate in London.

LONDON, April 19.—There have been many applications at the United States Embassy and at the United States Consulate here this week for enlistment in the United States Army or Navy. Most of the applicants were Englishmen, including several officers and former officers of the British Army of Lieutenant's grade. A number of Engineers also applied, and applications were received from women who are desirous of serving as nurses in the field.

A majority of those who applied for enlistment expect to be sent to the United States at the Government's expense. They were all told that the United States officials here had no authority to enlist.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 19.—A hundred colonists have offered their services to the American Consul, Mr. George W. Bell, in the event of a war between the United States and Spain.

Canadians Wish Troops God Speed.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 19.—Fort Brady officers were banqueted last night at the Soo Club by the citizens of the two Soos. It was an international affair in which Canadian military officials took part and wished the United States troops God speed in the approaching war.

LIGHT ARMOR FOR MORGAN LINERS.

Carnegie Company to Roll Steel Plate for the Four Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Navy Department has arranged to place some light armor on the four vessels acquired from the Morgan Line, the Prairie, Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie. The Carnegie Company has undertaken to roll immediately light steel plate one and a half inches thick. Two layers of this plate will be placed around the boiler and engine rooms of the boat, making about 250 tons of armor in each case. This will be sufficient at least to repel the fire of machine guns, and perhaps to keep out six-pounder shells.

THE TOPEKA SAILS FROM FALMOUTH

Obeys Urgent Orders to Come Home—Leaves the Somers.

FALMOUTH, England, April 19.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, received urgent orders this morning to sail immediately for the United States, without waiting for the United States torpedo boat Somers, which is being repaired here after encountering severe weather and springing a number of leaks, owing to defects in her machinery.

The cruiser, in obedience to the orders, sailed this evening, after shipping fresh supplies of provisions and coal.

THE VESUVIUS TRIES HER GUNS.

Successful Test of the Dynamite Cruiser in Narragansett Bay.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius successfully fired a loaded shell from her guns in Narragansett Bay. She was out all the morning, and after throwing dummy projectiles for line fire and distance adjustment, she closed in into the lower range of the "measured mile course" and discharged her three guns in close succession. The first two were apparently dummy shells, but the third shot plowed along some distance and then a great black column of water was thrown into the air which opened umbrella-like before it descended. The trial was pronounced most successful.

CHINA SQUADRON PAINTED GRAY.

Revenue Cutter Hugh McCulloch Arrives at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, April 19.—The warships of the United States Squadron are painting their hulls, upper works, smokestacks, &c., a dark gray; they are landing their spare gear, and are otherwise generally preparing for active service.

The revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, now belonging to the auxiliary fleet, has arrived here from the United States.

Coast Service to Report Warships.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Superintendent Kimball of the Life-Saving Service has conferred with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt on employing the men of the coast service in a regularly organized system of reporting war vessels sighted at points remote from ordinary ports of entry. Such a system will be a valuable adjunct to the regular observation service.

Naval Officers Want Sea Duty.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Nearly all naval officers on detached or shore duty have put in applications to be restored immediately to sea service. An illustration of the alacrity with which they are coming forward was afforded by the case of Lieut. A. H. Baker. He has just returned from Paris, where he accompanied Assistant Secretary Cridler as a naval aide in preparation for the Paris Exposition. Before shaking the dust of travel from his clothes the Lieutenant reported to the Navigation Bureau and asked for a sea assignment. By virtue of his rank he will probably receive command of one of the vessels of the mosquito fleet.

New Explosive Shell Tested.

PITTSBURG, April 19.—A new explosive shell, the invention of George W. McMillin, a Chicago man, is being [illegible] Twenty-ninth Street works of the Carnegie Steel Works Company, and the result may determine the duration of an encounter with Spanish men-of-war. It is claimed that it is of a more dangerous nature to the enemy than any other projectile. Within the next week some of the shells will be forwarded to the Sandy Hook testing grounds, to be put through the Government's most rigid examination.

Government Complains of Extortion.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A great deal of indignation has been expressed by naval officers over the cold-blooded attempt of persons owning vessels or acting as their agents to extort from the Government sums of money largely in excess of the value of their craft. The same complaint is also made as to many kinds of military and naval supplies, although it is gratifying to note that in a few exceptional cases—the tubemakers and boilermaking firms and some ammunition and gun making people—every disposition has been shown to give the Government the best terms in price and time of delivery.

SPANIARDS HERE NOT SCARED.

Comparatively Few Applications for Free Passage to Havana.

The Spaniards of New York have not taken full advantage of the invitation of Consul General Arturo Baldasano to register so that they can be notified of danger, nor have they responded freely to the call to military service, nor to the offer of free transportation to Havana on the Spanish Line steamship Panama, which sails from Pier 10, East River, at 1 P. M. to-day.

This is taken to mean that they do not fear harm in remaining here, and that they realize that Havana, an unhealthful place at the beginning of the wet season, will not be more favorable to good health if war occurs between the United States and Spain. If war does not come, there is, of course, no occasion to leave here.

There are said to be about 3,000 Spaniards in New York, of whom 150 are out of work. These 150 will be shipped to Havana free of cost, if they apply to the Consul General.

The following notice, in Spanish, was posted at the Consulate yesterday:

OFFICIAL.
CONSULATE GENERAL OF SPAIN AT NEW YORK.

Those Spanish subjects inscribed in this Consulate who desire to embark for Havana on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M., in the Spanish steamer Panama may present themselves in this office at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day.

Mr. Suares, the Secretary, said that about 100 had registered. Mr. Baldasano said that fifty would sail. At the office of the steamship company it was said that only three had booked.

Mr. Baldasano, speaking for himself in reply to reports that he would sail on the Panama, said: "I have had no communication from the Spanish Minister at Washington to-day, but I am free to admit that I am settling up my affairs. It is true that I have given up the lease of my house, and there is a bill up advertising it for lease or rent. It is also true that most of my furniture is packed ready to leave, but I still live at the house, and it is not true that I am going to close the Consulate to-morrow when the Panama sails. I hope that I shall not have to be recalled at all, and I firmly believe that my recall will not come during the present week."

POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Balfour Quotes the Instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons to-day A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to James H. Dalziel, Liberal member for the District of Kirkcaldy, said the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, at the end of March was authorized to "join with the other Ambassadors in friendly representations to the United States, provided we were first assured that such representations were likely to be well received and useful."

"Sir Julian Pauncefote," Mr. Balfour added, "accordingly joined with the others, and the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, on April 9, joined with the representatives of the other powers in verbal identical representations, expressing the opinion that the Spanish Government would do well to effect a suspension of hostilities which might lead to an honorable understanding for the peace of Cuba. No further representations have been made."

Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist member for South Mayo, asked whether the representations had not been resented by popular opinion in America as an unwarranted interference in the domestic responsibilities of the Republic.

"I doubt that," answered Mr. Balfour, amid cheers, "and I am sorry if it is a fact. I am sure that if such a feeling exists in any section of opinion in America that opinion was formed under a misconception. I am certain that the instructions furnished to Sir Julian Pauncefote, which I have just given to the House, will convince both the House and the public that we have not intruded ourselves unnecessarily."

QUESTION OF PRIVATEERING.

The Paris Temps Takes Up the Subject and Makes Suggestions.

PARIS, April 19.—The Temps, this afternoon, says the question of privateering is receiving "the closest attention in proper quarters." It adds that it has been suggested that the powers should address notes to Washington and Madrid, expressing the hope that they will not employ privateers. The Temps continues:

"This, however, might be resented, especially in America, and it is pointed out that indirect pressure could be exercised by the maritime powers, in making their favors, such as coaling, dependent upon non-recourse to privateering."

Cubans in Jamaica Rejoice.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 19.—The news of the action of Congress spread rapidly through the city this morning and excited the liveliest interest. The Cuban residents are joyous. The Colonial Secretary, F. Evans, took the news to Sir Augustus Hemming, Governor of Jamaica.

Cubans Mutilate a Spaniard.

HAVANA, April 19.—According to statements by Spaniards here, the insurgents recently captured in this province a Sergeant of volunteers, and, it is added, they killed the man and most terribly mutilated him.

McGibbon & Co.

Note: Our New Store—with Show Rooms on two spacious floors and Light the most perfect to be had in the City—making it easy and comfortable to shop.

Linen Goods for every use in the Home.
Window Lace Curtains for all kinds of rooms.
Upholstery Materials for all purposes.

Three Grand Departments, with New Goods and Bargains to be had in each.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

NAVAL AUXILIARY BOARD

Seven Yachts, Recommended for Second-Class Gunboats, to be Purchased.

MAY BE USED ON CUBAN RIVERS

Vice Commodore Harrison B. Moore Offers His New Fast Yacht Marietta to the Government—Tugs for the Mosquito Fleet.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday received authorization from the Government to purchase seven yachts which the board recently recommended for service as second-class gunboats in the rivers and inlets of Cuba. The vessels are the Viking, Restless, Illewarra, Thespia, Hiawatha, Ituna, and Au Revoir, and are owned by well-known yachtsmen of New York and Boston.

The dimensions and owners of the yachts are as follows: Thespia, (David Dows, Jr., New York,) 312 tons gross; length, 194 feet; beam, 23 feet; draught, 9.10 feet. Restless, (Hiram Sibley, Richester, N. Y.,) tonnage, 104; length, 132 feet; beam, 16 feet; draught, 7 feet. Illewarra, (Eugene Tompkins, Boston,) tonnage, 118; length, 129 feet; beam, 18 feet; draught, 8 feet. Viking, (H. A. Hutchins, New York,) tonnage, 141; length, 138 feet; beam, 21 feet; draught, 9 feet. Hiawatha, (the Charles Fleischmann estate, Cincinnati,) length, 170 feet; beam, 21 feet; draught, 8 feet. Ituna, (A. S. Bigelow, Boston,) tonnage, 171; length, 150 feet; beam, 19 feet; draught, 10 feet. Au Revoir, (William Dupont, Wilmington, Del.,) tonnage, 342; length, 181 feet; beam, 23 feet; draught, 8 feet.

The vessels will probably be purchased immediately and sent to the navy yards, where they will be equipped with light batteries of quick-firing guns.

Capt. Frederick Rodgers, President of the board, yesterday received a letter from Vice Commander Harrison B. Moore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, offering the Government his new yacht Marietta, one of the finest and swiftest American yachts. Mr. Moore said that he would either sell the yacht at her cost price or allow her to be used for Government purposes during the duration of war, providing he was reimbursed for any damage done to her. The Marietta was built last year by John Robins & Co. of Brooklyn, from designs by Henry Gielow. She is 172 feet long over all, 18 feet in beam, and has a draught of 7.3 feet. She is fitted with four cylinder engines and has a speed of twenty knots. She would make an admirable torpedo boat, after the style of the Mayflower, it is said, and will probably be purchased outright.

Three members of the board yesterday returned from a tour of inspection in Philadelphia. There they examinedea seagoing tug now being built for the Moran Towing Company in the yards of Neafie & Levy. They also inspected two tugs owned by Peter Wright & Sons and a tug in the Hellman yards. The board will probably recommend the purchase of three of the tugs inspected.

Members of the board yesterday inspected the tugs Plymouth and Honeybrook, owned by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The tugs are comparatively new, and are large and speedy. A list is being prepared of nearly a dozen tugs from which the Navy Department will choose additions for the mosquito fleet.

Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley of the Auxiliary Board is seriously ill with pneumonia.

ARMING AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

Old Converted Smooth-Bore Guns to be Placed on Many Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs is considering the advisability of utilizing some of the old converted smooth-bore guns for the auxiliary cruisers. Working day and night and using up the raw material for the manufacture of guns as rapidly as it can be produced, the Naval Ordnance Bureau is unable to supply the enormous demand now made upon it for guns of medium calibre. This is the case, notwithstanding the fact that almost all available ordnance of this character in foreign markets has been purchased. A large part of the guns that have been set apart for the auxiliary navy has been absorbed by the recently purchased Morgan Line vessels, and it is the intention of the board to supply deficiencies in the armament of the remaining vessels by the use of the converted smooth bore. These guns are really not smooth bores at all, but are castiron guns, lined with a steel tube fully rifled. There are two classes of these guns: First, an eighty-pound muzzle-loading Parrott gun, such as was used in the civil war, converted into a breech-loader by cutting off the base and fitting a breech block. These are light and effective pieces, although their range is necessarily limited by reason of the light charge of powder possible. To compensate for this the projectile is reduced in weight to a sixty-pound shot or shell. The other class is made up of what were eleven-inch smooth-bore naval guns reduced to the calibre of eight inches by the insertion of a steel rifled tube. They are not, however, breech loaders, so they will be necessarily slow in action. Their weight is eight tons, and all that would be necessary to fit them to vessels of the St. Paul and New York class would be the laying of a deck track and the fastening of a couple of heavy ring bolts for each gun. They fire a solid armor-piercing shot weighing 180 pounds or a bursting shell, with ten pounds of powder, weighing 156 pounds. With an accurate range of from two and a half to three miles they would be effective weapons against any unarmored ship.

It is the intention of the Navy Department to replace them upon the vessels by modern weapons just as fast as the new guns can be turned out.

AN EXCITING DAY IN KEY WEST.

Cubans Parade the Streets—1,000 Offer Their Services to the Government—The Fleet Ready.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 19.—Wherever the eye turns to-night it is met by the colors of Cuba Libre. Invariably the Stars and Stripes flaunt above the insurgent ensign, and here and there a new broom surmounts all, signifying that Spain will be swept from the sea. Every conveyance wears the bunting of this liberty-loving nation, and the streets of the town are kaleidoscopic with color.

Throughout the entire day the "vivas" of patriotic Cubans have sounded through the town, and there have been processions of more or less dignity in every part. This afternoon some 200 Cubans, headed by a brass band, marched through the streets and halted in front of the hotel. After a serenade of American National airs, cheers were given for President McKinley and the newspapers of the United States. Several prominent Cubans made addresses in Spanish, the burden of these being gratitude to America and joy at the near prospect of freedom for Cuba. The procession then marched to the cable office, where the following message was sent to President McKinley: "One thousand Cuban volunteers at Key West offer their services under the United States of America flag.

"J. S. GOVIN, Major."

Active steps will be taken to form a regiment. To-day has been a Cuban holiday. The schools have been closed and the streets crowded with excited groups discussing the situation. For the first time the flagpole over the old Spanish Consulate was made to bear the Cuban flag, and when the banner was raised, "Cuba Libre" rang out from every throat. A number of demonstrations are in progress this evening.

Word for the movement of the fleet on Havana and the transportation of troops for Cuba is expected at any moment, and, when it comes, it will find no delay here. All day the warships have been making final preparations for immediate action, and but few of the officers have been ashore.

PATRIOTISM AT CORNELL.

Prof. Thurston of the Monitor Among Those Eager to Enlist.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 19.—Cornell students had their patriotism stirred up to a high pitch to-day when J. J. Bryant of Chicago telegraphed his son, a student here, to get the Illinois boys together and pass resolutions offering their services to Uncle Sam. Bulletins were at once printed and distributed about the campus, calling Illinois delegates together.

To-night some seventy-five loyal sons of the West assembled at Sigma Phi House across from the Cornell Armory. The resolutions were passed and telegraphed to the Governor of Illinois. The student body showed loyalty in other ways to-day. A number of seniors are circulating petitions asking the Faculty for degrees in case they enlist before June. Preparations are being made to give Capt. Schuyler of the Fifth Cavalry a send-off when he leaves to join his company at Chickamauga.

Prof. R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College, here, who was on board the Monitor in its famous battle with the Merrimac, has also decided to offer his services to the country.

WANT TO UNITE UNDER LEE.

Governors of Virginia and West Virginia Propose to Join Forces.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 19.—The following telegrams passed between Govs. Atkinson and Tyler to-day:

Charleston, West Va., April 19.
Gov. J. Hoge Tyler, Richmond, Va.:

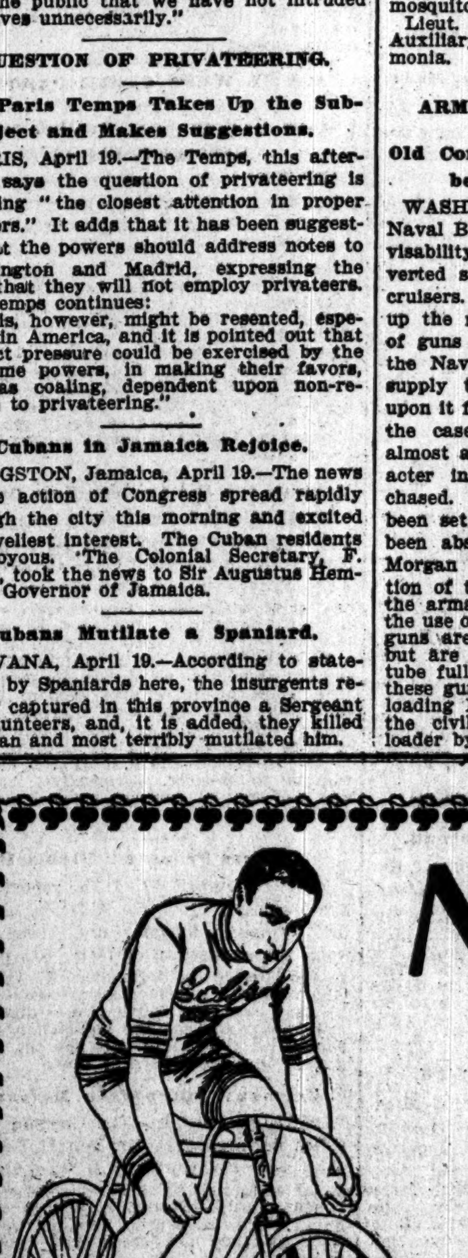
I suggest, if possible to accomplish it, that the volunteers of the two Virginias be consolidated into a brigade, and that we ask the President to appoint Fitzhugh Lee as the brigade commander.

G. W. ATKINSON, Governor.

Richmond, Va., April 19.
The Hon. G. W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia:

The sentiments expressed in your telegram appreciated. Virginia would be glad to unite her forces with her sister State, and surely none more suitable to command could be found than Fitzhugh Lee.

J. H. TYLER, Governor.



NAT BUTLER

The Champion Handicap Cyclist, Says:

"I have used about one dozen of

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

and I find it the most nutritious tonic. Its effects are something wonderful! I highly recommend it to all athletes. Kindly give me your price by the gross and oblige,

"Very truly yours,
NAT BUTLER."

One dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract contain more nourishing and tonic properties than a cask of ale, without being intoxicating

JOHANN HOFF: New York, Berlin, Paris

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Discusses the Vote Cast Against the Conferrees' Report on the Cuban Resolutions.

DEMOCRATS ON THE DEFENSIVE

Republicans Taunt Them with the Charge that They Made a Party Play—House Adjourns Early to Give Members Rest.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At the opening of the Senate to-day the exciting and momentous scenes of the past week had given way to a dull and sombre routine. When the Vice President's gavel fell there were scarcely a hundred people in the galleries, and the attendance on the floor was correspondingly small.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, pronounced the invocation. At 12:27 P. M. a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing its agreement to the report of the Conference Committee on the Cuban resolutions. The announcement of the signature of the Speaker to the resolutions was made. Eight minutes afterward the Vice President announced his signature to the Cuban resolutions.

In accordance with his announcement made yesterday that he proposed to insist upon the independence of the Cuban Republic, Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"That the political independence of the Republic of Cuba, the capital of which is located at Cubitas, is hereby recognized by the United States of America as the lawful government of the Island of Cuba, and that the United States hereby pledges to said republic its friendly offices in the adjustment of its financial affairs with the Kingdom of Spain or the holders of Spanish bonds or indebtedness, issued against or made chargeable to Cuba, that so far as the influence of the United States may properly be exercised it will insist that said republic shall not be charged with the bonded or other indebtedness of Spain, contracted during or prior to hostilities between the respective Governments of Cuba and Spain."

Measure to Protect the Cubans.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) suggested that it might be the part of wisdom to provide in the resolution for the protection of Cuba against American "franchise grabbers." He declared that it was their purpose to sweep aside the present Cuban Government and set up another that would be favorable to and the creature of the syndicate and bondholders.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) said the resolution reminded him of the very ancient and very sapient scheme of locking the door after the horse is stolen.

Mr. Allen declared that he was quite satisfied that, under the present arrangement, the Island of Cuba would pass into the hands of "financial cormorants and financial buzzards" unless the United States should at once take measures to protect the island and its people.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) offered an amendment providing for the coaling of ships of war and their barges at the wharves at Mobile, Ala., and providing for an appropriation of $200,000 to be expended by the Secretary of War as he may decide. Mr. Pettus urged that this was a war measure, and ought to be adopted.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) urged Mr. Pettus to withdraw the amendment. Other Senators, he said, withheld similar amendments which they had been urged to press because it was not desirable that the Sundry Civil bill should be a river and harbor measure.

Mr. Pettus then withdrew the amendment.

In course of a dry routine discussion of a minor amendment to the pending bill, Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) injected some life into the debate by throwing down the gaunlet to Mr. Hale for some utterances the latter had made during the Cuban debate. He expressed the desire that Mr. Hale would use his great influence to get the Republicans in line upon the pending amendment.

Mr. Hale's Retort to Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Hale expressed the hope that all Republicans would be found in solid phalanx in support of their President and their party. "I may be pardoned, too, for expressing the hope," said Mr. Hale, tauntingly, "that all Democrats and all members of other parties shall be found supporting, not the President alone, but the country, in all patriotic matters."

"I, too, shall welcome the day when men of all parties may join with the President in support of patriotic policies," declared Mr. Cockrell, "but if the President of the United States expects me to be a tail to his kite and to swing along to his coattails he will find himself greatly mistaken."

"We cannot imagine the Senator from Missouri swinging from the coattails of anybody," said Mr. Hale.

"No, and you never will," retorted Mr. Cockrell, hotly. "When we had a President of my own party with whom I did not agree, with whose policies I was at variance, I repudiated him.

"We have a President, not a dictator; a servant of the people, not a ruler. I am glad to have the Senator from Maine come in, for I have some things to say I desire him to hear."

Mr. Cockrell's Attack.

Mr. Cockrell then launched into an extended speech, in which he sharply attacked the Administration and Congress for their action on the Cuban question. Mr. Cockrell adverted to the purpose of the resolution passed early this morning, intimating that it would enable those so inclined to take advantage of the Cuban patriots.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) called Mr. Cockrell's attention to the fourth resolution, which declared that it was not the purpose of the United States to acquire territory, but simply to pacify the island.

When he referred to the action of the Senate and of Congress late at yesterday's session, Mr. Hale interrupted him to inquire why it was that the Democrats of the Senate, particularly as a body, voted against the action for which they had been clamoring for months. "I can understand," he said, "the Senator from Missouri may be a trifle sensitive over night."

"Not at all," declared Mr. Cockrell. "I never was more glad of any vote that I ever cast than of that I cast in the early hours of this morning. The votes we cast were a manifestation of devotion to principle, to the principles long upheld by the Cuban patriots."

Mr. Hale then called attention to the forecast he had made last Saturday night, which was in effect that the Democrats were opposed to any action. He did not expect his forecast to be so soon substantiated.

Mr. Cockrell replied that when the question finally came before the Senate it was on the particular matter as to whether the recognition of independence should be incorporated in the resolutions. That amendment, Mr. Cockrell contended, was the only point in issue on the final vote.

Mr. Cockrell's "Political Speech."

Mr. Hale was about again to interrupt Mr. Cockrell when he was stopped by the suggestion of Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) that the Missouri Senator be permitted to proceed with "his political speech."

"I am perfectly willing," responded Mr. Hale, "that the Senator from Missouri should continue his exculpatory speech."

"I don't care a continental whether you call it a political speech," shouted Mr. Cockrell. He maintained that he was accurately stating the position of himself and his colleagues.

"But the Senator will admit," persisted Mr. Hale, "that he and thirty-four others of his colleagues voted against the Cuban resolutions."

"Oh, the Senator from Maine," responded Mr. Cockrell, disdainfully, "is employing pettifogging tactics that are not worthy of a lawyer in a Justice's court."

Mr. Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) inquired of Mr. Hale whether a vote against a conference report was a vote against the measure involved.

In reply, Mr. Hale said in substance that such a vote had all the effect of a vote against the measure, because by the adoption of the report the measure, with the [illegible] attached, [illegible] play—a Democratic Party play—and they cannot put men on this side of the Chamber in a hole by any exhibition of 'holier than thou' policy on that point."

The Position of the Democrats.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) continued the discussion of the position of the Democrats, taking the same position he took last night, that as the Democrats had voted time and again in support of their position so they voted to sustain it by opposing the conference report which struck out the provision for recognition of independence. Mr. Bacon contended that as only matters of difference go into conference the vote in the Senate on the Conference Committee report was on the Turpie amendment for the recognition of the insurgents, and that consequently those who had voted against the conference report had only again recorded themselves in favor of the Turpie amendment.

Mr. Fairbanks asked whether or not a vote in favor of concurrence was not in fact a vote for the resolutions.

Mr. Bacon replied that it was not, by any means, because the conference having jurisdiction over points of difference, its report could cover only such points of difference and the vote of the Senate only could cover such points. He contended that the Senators who had not voted for the resolutions originally had lost their only opportunity to support them.

Mr. Spooner said he did not profess to have voted for the resolutions because they did not meet his views, but that he had voted for the report in order to bring about a legislative adjustment, even though he was to an extent swallowing his own words. He wanted to bring aid to the starving Cubans, and that could be done only by compromise.

Mr. Bacon contended that he had proved that Mr. Spooner had never voted for the resolutions. Here the two Senators fell into a technical discussion as to what was implied in a vote for a conference report in which many Senators participated.

Mr. Bacon declared that the resolutions would have become a law if the Turpie amendment had prevailed, the only difference being that in that event the insurgent government would have been recognized.

To this proposition many Republicans exclaimed, "No, no" in unison, but none attempted at that time to explain the reasons for their dissent.

All this had been in the way of interruption during Mr. Cockrell's speech. He resumed at this point his discussion of the President's policy, which, he contended, from the President's own language, meant intervention in the shape of "hostile constraint" upon both parties to the Cuban war, upon the Cubans as much as upon the Spanish. He contended that this policy only looked to pacification of the Island of Cuba, not to the expulsion of the Spaniards or the establishment of a republic in Cuba.

Without concluding his speech, Mr. Cockrell yielded for an executive session at 3:40 P. M.

At 4:05 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

THE VOTE ON THE RESOLUTIONS.

Explanations of the Negative Vote Given in House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the lull following the phenomenal legislative activity of yesterday some comment has been indulged in to-day relative to certain peculiarities in the vote by which the compromise Cuban resolutions were adopted.

In the House the final vote was yeas 311 and nays 6. The half dozen negative votes were cast by five Republicans—Boutelle of Maine, Gardner of New Jersey, Johnson of Indiana, Loud of California, and McCall of Massachusetts, and one Democrat—Brewer of Alabama.

Brewer, Boutelle, Johnson, and Loud have been consistent and insistent opponents of the war movement from the outset. They were among the nineteen members of the House who voted against the Cuban resolutions adopted by the House last Wednesday, and they have voted that way all along whenever opportunity has offered, regardless of party lines. The fourteen others, all Southern Democrats, who voted in the negative on the original House resolutions, fell into the procession on the final roll call.

In the Senate the element which set out to secure the recognition of the Republic of Cuba held together solidly through the various ballotings until Senator Allen undertook to upset a long-established custom by taking the selection of the conference committee out of the hands of the Vice President. In spite of the Nebraska Senator's disclaimer, this was felt by many of his colleagues to be a rebuke to the presiding officer, and in the vote on the proposition to elect the conferrees by ballot eight Democrats—Berry, Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, and Pasco—voted in the negative. Only two Republicans—Cannon and Harris—voted with Mr. Allen, the twenty-six other affirmative votes being cast by Democrats and Populists. The motion was defeated.

The Senate finally adopted the conference report by a vote of 42 yeas to 35 nays. In this vote the Republican Senators who had been holding out for recognition came back into line with their party—Chandler, Foraker, Mason, Quay, and Penrose all voting for the report. Of the 42 affirmative votes, 38 were cast by Republicans, 3 by Democrats—Faulkner, Gray, and Morgan—and 1 by an Independent, Mr. Kyle.

The 35 votes cast in the negative were divided as follows: Democrats, 24; Populists, 5; Silver Republicans, 6. No straight Republican voted against the last conference report.

Attention has been directed to the curious fact that in the House all the Democrats except one voted to agree to the conference report, while in the Senate all the Democrats except three voted to disagree to precisely the same report.

BRIEF SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Grosvenor Makes an Explanation and Is Enthusiastically Applauded—No Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The House presented a most desolate appearance when it convened at noon after the weary all-night session. The members were bedraggled and red-eyed after the long struggle, and were late in getting in their places. The galleries that have been thronged for days were almost deserted. The climax had been reached. The Cuban resolutions, which had served as the magnet, had been passed and the public appetite was satisfied.

Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, the leaders of the respective sides; Gen. Grosvenor, and other House veterans showed few signs of the long siege they had passed through.

While the Journal, which was very long, was being read, Mr. Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, brought in the Cuban resolutions, which had been enrolled under his personal direction. The Speaker immediately signed them, and as soon as the reading of the Journal was completed, at 12:16, he announced his signature.

There was no demonstration. The enrolling clerk at his side seized the resolutions and hurried with them across the Capitol.

Mr. Grosvenor then as a question of privilege had read at the clerk's desk an editorial in a New York paper commenting upon his statement in the House on April 7, that "this war will be fought under the banner of the Republican Administration of this Government or it will not be fought at all."

Mr. Grosvenor explained the circumstances under which the statement was made. He had been delighted with the record the Democratic Party had made, and in the statement he had only meant that as the present Administration had three years to run the war which was upon us must be fought during its life or not at all. He had meant no reflection, and had appealed to both sides of the House to stand by the Executive, who had been assaulted.

"In this connection," concluded Mr. Grosvenor, "I desire to say I believe this war will be energetically waged both in a military sense and in the legislation necessary to carry it on, and I believe the response to the call to arms will be unanimous. There will be no political division. It will come from Democrats, Populists, as well as from Republicans, and especially do I believe the response to patriotism will come from every Southern State, and that the whole Union will share the triumphant echo of loyalty. [Great applause.]

Mr. Dingley stated that in view of the fact that the House had been sitting all night, and that the members were weary, he would move to adjourn. Accordingly at 12:32 P. M. the House adjourned.

$473,157 for Bering Sea Award.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Lodge has introduced a bill appropriating $473,157 for the payment of the claims of Great Britain on account of the Bering Sea awards made by the commission of 1896.

The Americans Left at Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Mahany of New York has introduced a [illegible] not incompatible with public interests, what steps, if any, have been taken to protect the lives and property of the 300 Americans left by Consul Brice at Matanzas, Cuba.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Centre Lisle, C. M. Lusk; Conquest, James B. Wright; Friend, William J. Fitzwater; Irving, George W. Parks; West Side, Harlan P. Ryalls.

New $2 Counterfeit Note.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Treasury secret service division announced the appearance of a new two-dollar counterfeit Treasury note, Series of 1891, portrait of McPherson. The note is on heavy bond paper, and red pen scratches are substituted for the silk fibre of the genuine. The portrait, lathe work, and parallel ruling are all poor, and the words "Bearer" and "Bureau" are both misspelled.

CITY EMPLOYES WHO ENLIST.

Aldermen Ask Heads of Departments to Grant the Men Leave of Absence with Pay.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman John T. McCall introduced a resolution requesting the heads of the various municipal departments to grant those of their employes who desire to volunteer in case of war leave of absence, with full pay during the term of their service. The resolution, which was adopted, reads as follows:

> Whereas, By the action of the National Legislature at Washington it is extremely likely that within a few days the United States will be involved in a conflict of arms with the Kingdom of Spain; and
>
> Whereas, In case of a call on the part of the Executive, the President of the United States, it is the duty of every loyal citizen of the Republic to volunteer his services for the defense of his country, and the upholding of its honor; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That the heads of the various departments of the City Government be requested in every case where any employe in any department of the Municipal Government shall volunteer to bear arms in the coming conflict to grant leave of absence, with full pay, during the time of such service.
>
> Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the head of every department in the City Government.

Alderman Diemer of Brooklyn obtained permission from the board for the Kloeckner Guards to drill in any of the streets of the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn until June 1. The organizer of the guards is said to be a Wall Street broker, who got 500 men together. They will volunteer if war is declared.

MR. WANAMAKER'S GENEROSITY.

Will Pay Salaries of All Employes in Government Service.

John Wanamaker has provided that all members of the National Guard in his employ shall not lose their positions or salaries in case they are called into service by the Government, and also that in the event of their death while in service their families will not be forgotten. Mr. Wanamaker caused the following manifesto to be posted in his store yesterday morning:

> To the Members of the National Guard, State of New York, in Our Employ:
>
> In case the services of the National Guard of this State are required in the early future by the Federal Government, all regularly enrolled members thereof in our employ can depend on the following while in discharge of active military duty:
>
> First—All positions thereby vacated can be resumed by the incumbents when their military services are terminated by honorable discharge.
>
> Second—All salaries of such National Guardsmen shall be paid while in active military service to the authorized representative of the respective families or other dependents.
>
> Third—An insurance to the amount of $1,000 will be paid by the firm to legal heirs in all cases of death of such employes while engaged in active military service.
>
> JOHN WANAMAKER.

There are about seventy-five members of the National Guard in Mr. Wanamaker's employ, and yesterday afternoon they held a meeting and adopted the following resolution:

> Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Wanamaker our heartfelt thanks and appreciation of this generous and patriotic offer, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to him.

The Okonite Company's Men.

The Okonite Company, Limited, manufacturers of insulated wires and cables, decided at a special meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday that in the event of any of the company's employes enlisting in the army or navy they would on their return be given their old positions.

Treasury Employes May Return.

Notification was sent to the Sub-Treasury from the Treasury Department at Washington yesterday that employes desiring to enlist in the army in the event of war would be reinstated as provided by the civil service rules at any time within twelve months from the date of their resignation.

CHICAGO EMPLOYES WHO ENLIST.

Some Concerns Offer to Pay $1,000 to the Families of Those Killed.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Chicago business men have already begun to consider what they can do for the men who may go to the front in war. Some will continue their employes on their payroll. Several have announced that they will pay $1,000 to the families of any of their men who may be killed, and three or four will do both.

The following concerns have promised to care for all employes who go to the front: Northern Trust and Banking Company, Illinois Steel Company, Cudahy Packing Company; Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Company, W. M. Hoyt & Co., McCormack Harvesting Machine Company, Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago Edison Company, Morgan & Wright, Donnelley & Sons, J. V. Farwell Company, Plamondon Manufacturing Company, National Express Company, American Express Company, Schlesinger & Mayor, the Hub Clothing House, Montgomery Ward & Co.

St. Louis Employers Patriotic.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—It is announced today that many of the St. Louis banks, trust companies, and big business houses will follow the example set by similar institutions in New York in guaranteeing the positions of such of their employes as are ordered or volunteer for service in the coming war. Some of the leading institutions, it is announced, will also pay to the families of the employes during their absence the salaries due the latter.

A Paterson Firm's Patriotism.

PATERSON, N. J., April 19.—Meyer Brothers, proprietors of the largest department store in this city, have posted a notice to the effect that any clerk desiring to enlist for service during the war will be continued on the pay roll at half pay and his place kept for him. In case he is killed $500 will be paid to his family.

Ohio Anti-Lynching Law Invalid.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 19.—The Supreme Court, to-day, in cases brought in the name of the State against Sheriff McLain of Champaign County and Mayor Ganson of Urbana, to test a feature of the Smith law making the counties wherein a lynching occurs responsible in damages to the family of the victim, held the law invalid. The cases were brought several weeks after "Clik" Mitchell, a negro, was hanged to a tree in the courtyard at Urbana for assaulting a white woman.

The Todd Concerns Assign in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—The Todd Pulley and Shafting Works and the Todd & Stanley Mill Furnishing Company assigned to-day in favor of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, as trustee, and naming Attorney George F. McNulty of East St. Louis as assignee. The liabilities are estimated from $75,000 to $100,000, but it is stated the assets will cover the amount, and business will be resumed at a later day. The concern employes 200 men.

Republicans Named for Congress.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., April 19.—The Republicans of the Sixth District to-day nominated James E. Watson for Congress. He is the "man who beat Holman."

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, April 19.—The Republicans of the Tenth Ohio District to-night, on the fourteen hundred and seventy-seventh ballot, nominated S. J. Morgan of Jackson for Congress, to succeed Congressman [illegible], who is serving his first term.

Our suits will stand the sharpest X Ray photographing. The ins and outs of our clothing are made to stand wear and weather test. Our guarantee binds us that they wear satisfactorily one year!

Special line of English striped trouserings to order $5.00, formerly $7.00. Special line of gray oxfords and pin head check worsteds, suit to order $16.00.

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.
WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

AGED WOMAN SAVES A BOY.

She Plunges into a River and Prevents a Drowning.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 19.—Mrs. Anton Lohmiller this afternoon was in her home, near the river bank, when she saw Walter Ritman, four years old, a son of Henry Ritman, a neighbor, fall into the water. Mrs. Lohmiller ran out, sprang into the river, and succeeding in catching the boy and dragging him ashore.

He was unconscious, but was resuscitated after considerable work. Mrs. Lohmiller suffers severely from the shock of her sudden plunge into the cold water. She is nearly sixty years old.

SENATOR WALTHALL DYING.

He Was Resting More Easily at Midnight, but Is Almost Beyond Hope.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Senator Walthall, who has been critically ill with typhoid pneumonia at his hotel here for some days, was resting more easily at midnight, but little hope was felt of his recovery. His present illness is the sequel to a severe attack of grip last January, and its present serious aspect is the result of overexertion in making an address in the Senate. His wife, his daughter, Mrs. Freeman, and his niece, Mrs. Clark, and her daughter, are with the Senator.

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

It Will Be Erected for St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church.

Plans were filed at the Department of Building yesterday for a new four-story and basement brick and stone parochial school, to be erected in Twenty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Lexington Avenue, on a plot 95 by 60. The new school, which will cost $100,000, is to be erected for St. Stephens Roman Catholic Church.

Father Colton, rector of the church, said last night that the present school, which had been established shortly after Father McGlynn left the church in 1877, had outgrown its usefulness, as it was too small to accommodate the pupils desiring admittance.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS DOG.

The man who was killed on the Central Railroad at Jersey City on Monday was yesterday identified as Joseph J. Quinn, thirty-five years old, of 323½ Halliday Street. He was employed in the freight yard a mile from where he was killed. The identification was brought about by a small dog found near Quinn's body. It was known that the dead man owned the dog, but when the body was removed the dog took up a position on the spot where the body had lain and could not be driven away.

It was still there yesterday when a small boy told a gateman on the road that the dog belonged to a man named Quinn. This led to an investigation and the body was then identified by one of Quinn's relatives.

THE NEW PRIMARY LAW.

Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District attended a meeting at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night in the interest of the new primary law. William Brookfield presided and said that he thought the law the wisest of its kind ever placed on the statute books.

Assemblyman F. E. Laimbeer of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, said that the reasons for the law were the bad conditions in this city, Buffalo, and other New York towns.

"The chief features of the bill," said he, "are as follows: First, it allows persons enrolled in either party entire freedom in municipal matters; second, enrollment in days of registration is under the auspices of the election officers; third, it makes the roll public; fourth, it provides for a primary day, when the Election Inspectors shall be in complete control, and all safeguards now surrounding elections shall be extended to primaries; fifth, it provides for an appeal to the courts from the decisions of general committees of parties."

Mr. Laimbeer prophesied that the conditions would be as bad as ever in future unless the people generally took advantage of the opportunities offered in the new measure.

Williams Alumni Indorses McKinley.

The Williams College Alumni Association held its regular meeting and a smoker in Delmonico's roof garden last night, and adopted a resolution commending President McKinley's attitude in the present National crisis, which Edward S. Atwood presented. Loud cheers followed the adoption of the resolution, a copy of which will be sent to the President. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Henry Loomis Nelson; Vice President—Thomas M. North; Second Vice President—Eugene Delano; Secretary—Rufus R. Graves; Treasurer—John Gatlock, Jr.; Executive Committee—Walter D. Edmunds, Chairman; R. B. Snowder, J. Hugh Peters, William S. Gould, Theodore M. Taft, and John S. Sheppard, Jr.

Mother Dead, Son Arrested.

Mrs. Agnes Campbell, thirty-six years old, of 48 Essex Street, Jersey City, was found dead on the floor of her room last night. She was a widow, and lived with her son, James, eighteen years old. There was nothing to indicate that she had died from violence, but her son was placed under arrest pending an investigation, because he admitted that he had struck her on Sunday, blacking both her eyes. He said he went home and found her drunk, which statement was corroborated by persons living in the house.

Lentinger Dies of His Wound.

Alfred Lentinger, the man who tried to kill Louise Bohlinger in a restaurant at Third Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street Monday, and who then shot himself, died last night in Bellevue Hospital. Lentinger was a native of Switzerland and about thirty-two years old. He was a machinist.

A Dinner to Sheriff Dunn.

The attachés of the Sheriff's office entertained Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn at dinner last night at Shanley's, Broadway, near Forty-second Street. About a hundred were present. There were no formal speeches, but Philip J. Britt, counsel to the Sheriff, presented a diamond badge of office to the Sheriff on behalf of the attachés.

INDEPENDENT CLUB DINES.

A Resolution Expressing Confidence in President McKinley Is Passed Unanimously.

The Independent Club, formerly known as Good Government Club B, at its annual dinner last night at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, listened to political and patriotic speeches, and unanimously adopted a resolution supporting President McKinley in the present crisis. The resolution, which was proposed by Recorder Goff and seconded by the Rev. John P. Peters, was as follows:

> We, the members of the Independent Club, and its guests, pledge our support and cordial co-operation to President McKinley and his Administration in his dignified and patriotic efforts to safeguard the honor and interest of the American people, even at the hazard of war.

The Recorder said that in this supreme hour he thought no American citizen can withhold his enthusiastic "aye" to that sentiment. "Men may differ, men may criticise," said he, "many thoughtful minds may conclude that the unfortunate situation in which the country finds itself might have been avoided, but when the time for discussion has passed we feel that criticism should cease, and that all should unite in support of the Government."

If there were even a faint hope of peace with honor, he said, it would not be going too far to indulge that hope.

William B. Ellison presided at the dinner, and the first speaker was ex-Mayor Strong, who, after giving his views on municipal administration, said:

"In the year 1898 I doubt if there will be any politics. We have a war on hand and we will all be for our country. We are waiting for the word to go and then we'll go. We will capture Cuba and make a short shrift of the whole business. It will be settled in two or three weeks' time. Until recently I had felt that we'd have no war, and I believe that if they had left the President alone, he'd have captured a peace without any dishonor."

Speeches were made by Assemblyman Francis E. Laimbeer on "The Independent in Legislation"; Senator Ford, who said the good citizen should keep track of bills at Albany and advise their representatives of their purport; James S. Lehmaier, on "Fighting on the Inside of One's Party"; Mr. Barcus, on "Individuality in Politics"; Thomas A. Fulton and Franklin Pierce, who said the administration of Mayor Van Wyck is doomed to failure.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

While five men were at work yesterday on the second floor of the three-story brick building 205 and 207 Division Street, which is being torn down, forty feet of the wall, ten feet high, fell, burying two workmen. One of them, James Cortina, of 144 Cherry Street, was injured so that he died later in Gouverneur Hospital, whither both were removed. Antonio Jolomat of 24 Hamilton Street was severely cut and bruised and sustained internal injuries. The part of the wall which fell overlooked a vacant lot, and though the beams of the third floor had been taken down, no braces had been put up. No arrests were made.

Germany and Samoa.

LONDON, April 20.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says it is semi-officially denied that Germany intends to reopen the Samoan question at the present juncture.

NO BASEBALL ON SUNDAY.

Ohio Supreme Court Sustains the Law Forbidding It.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 19.—The law prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday was sustained by the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of John Powell against the State. Powell was arrested at Cleveland, but his case was dismissed by the Common Pleas Judge, who held that the law was invalid.

The Prosecuting Attorney excepted to this ruling, and the Supreme Court sustained the exceptions, dismissing Powell's petition. A member of the court is authority for the statement that the principle applies also to Sunday theatricals.

ELKES DEFEATS BARNABY.

The Boston Rider Collapses Before Completing Fifty Miles.

BOSTON, April 19.—Harry Elkes of Glens Falls defeated Tom Barnaby of Boston in their one-hundred-mile paced race to-day, which was the opening event of the bicycle racing season at the Charles River Park. Barnaby showed early in the contest that his pacemakers were setting too fast a clip, and appeared much distressed. In the forty-ninth mile the Boston man collapsed completely and fell from his wheel, and he was removed from the track delirious.

Elkes continued riding, but owing to the rain and cold the management did not compel him to finish the 100 miles. Barnaby rallied to-night, and is on the rapid road to recovery.

Barnaby lowered the thirty-five-mile record, and Elkes clipped the forty, forty-five, fifty, and fifty-five mile records. He stopped in the fifty-ninth mile.

SOUTHERN RACING CIRCUIT.

Dan A. Stuart's Plans for a Season of Winter Sport.

DALLAS, Texas, April 19.—Dan A. Stuart, the sporting promoter, who is in this city on a business visit, to-day completed a scheme for a big Southern Winter racing circuit to be patronized by the best turfmen and horses of the South, Southwest, and East. He will conduct race meetings at Hot Springs, Houston, and San Antonio, and will invest $200,000 in a track, buildings, and other accessories, midway between Dallas and Fort Worth, and connect the track with the two towns by an electric railway. The Houston track will be at Dickinson, midway between Houston and Galveston.

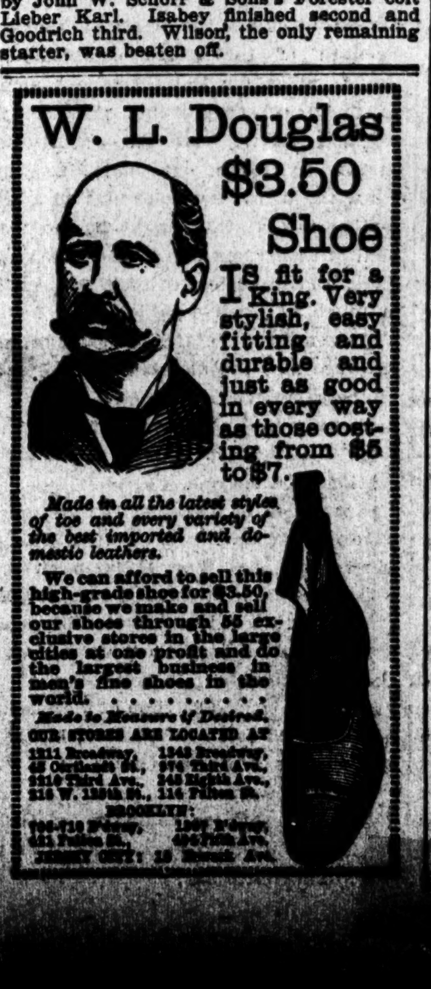
Approximately 100 days of Winter racing will be provided for the circuit, beginning at Hot Springs about the 1st of next December.

Big Deal in Kentucky Yearlings.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 19.—The largest deal made in thoroughbred yearlings for several years was consummated here today, when Lucas Brodhead sold to John E. Madden the entire crop of Woodburn yearlings, numbering thirty, for a private price. They are richly bred, being by imp. Hermence, Falsetto, and Lisbon and out of mares which have become famous as producers of winners.

Tennessee Derby Won by Lieber Karl.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 19.—The Tennessee Derby, at a mile and an eighth, guaranteed value $5,000, was won to-day by John W. Schorr & Sons's Forester colt Lieber Karl. Isabey finished second and Goodrich third. Wilson, the only remaining starter, was beaten off.



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Is fit for a King. Very stylish, easy fitting and durable and just as good in every way as those costing from $5 to $7.

Made in all the latest styles of toe and every variety of the best imported and domestic leathers.

We can afford to sell this high-grade shoe for $3.50, because we make and sell our shoes through 55 exclusive stores in the large cities at one profit and do the largest business in men's fine shoes in the world.

Made to Measure if Desired.

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BROOKLYN: 708-710 B'way, 421 Fulton St., 1367 B'way, 469 Fifth Ave.

JERSEY CITY: 18 Newark Ave.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

The New Yorks Were Easily Vanquished by the Bostons—Doheny Compelled to Retire.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Pittsburg	3	1	.750
Boston	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
New York	1	2	.333
Cleveland	1	2	.333
Louisville	1	3	.250
Washington	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 14; New York, 2.

Brooklyn-Philadelphia, Baltimore-Washington, and St. Louis-Chicago games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Brooklyn in Washington.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Cleveland in St. Louis.
Chicago in Louisville.

BOSTON, April 19.—The New Yorks were easily beaten in the opening game to-day. The Giants batted Nichols's curves hard in the opening inning, but after that the Boston's pitcher had the visiting players at his mercy. On the other hand Doheny was an easy mark for the home team, and he was compelled to retire in favor of Gettig in the fourth inning. The change, however, was made too late, as the Bostons had scored more than enough runs in the first four innings to win the game. The features of the game was the fielding of Stahl and Lowe for the home team and Tiernan for the visitors. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	2	2	6	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Long, ss.	1	2	2	6	2	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0
Duffy, lf.	2	2	5	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	2	8	0
Collins, 3b.	3	2	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Stahl, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	McCre'ry, rf.	0	0	1	0	2
Lowe, 2b.	2	4	3	1	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Grady, c.	0	0	4	1	1
Nichols, p.	2	2	0	2	0	Doheny, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Gettig, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	14	18	27	9	2	Total	2	4	24	10	3

Boston	0	7	3	2	0	0	1	1	.	—14
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hamilton, Van Haltren. Three-base hit—Lowe. Home run—Nichols. Stolen bases—Tenney, Duffy. Double plays—Lowe, Long, and Tenney; Gleason and Davis. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Lewis, 1; off Doheny, 1; off Gettig, 3. Struck out—by Nichols, 2; by Lewis, 1; by Doheny, 2; by Gettig, 1. Passed balls—Grady, 3. Wild pitch—Doheny. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

BOSTON'S MARATHON RACE.

First Three Men Lower the Time Made in the Olympic Games at Athens.

BOSTON, April 19.—Roy J. McDonald of the Cambridge, Mass., Gymnasium Athletic Association won the Boston Athletic Association's Marathon race to-day, covering the distance, twenty-five miles, in 2 hours 40 minutes. H. Gray, St. George Athletic Club, New York, was second, in 2 hours 45 minutes; R. A. McLennan, East Boston Athletic Club, third, 2 hours 48 minutes; J. J. McDermott, Pastime Athletic Club, New York, fourth, 2:54 3-5.

Each of these four men beat a record of 2:55:20 for twenty-five miles, made in the Olympic games at Athens two years ago, and the record for the course of to-day's race, 2 hours 55 minutes 10 seconds. The race was started from Ashland at 10:40 o'clock. There were twenty-four men at the line when the signal was given. The roads were in fine condition. The men were followed by a large number of cyclists over the course.

Epsom Spring Meeting.

LONDON, April 19.—At the first day's racing of the Epsom Spring meeting to-day, Sir S. Scott's four-year-old bay colt History won the Great Metropolitan Stakes. This race is a handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each for three-year-olds and upward, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. Seven horses started from the Winning Chair, distance about two miles and a quarter. The following was the result in detail:

Sir S. Scott's four-year-old b. c. History, by Hampton, out of Isabelle	1
Lord Ellesmere's six-year-old br. h. Villiers, by Thurio, out of Lady Clarendon	2
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's four-year-old b. c. Oakdene, by Donovan, out of Poetry	3

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds. Half mile. Owhyee won, Goldfin second, Abana third. Time—0:49½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Daisy F. won, Odds on second, Charles Lebel third. Time—1:28¾.

THIRD RACE.—Allowance. One mile. Satsuma won, Newsgather second, Cabrillo third. Time—1:42¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Lady Ashley won, Amasa second, Oahu third. Time—1:02¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Paul Pry won, Metaire second, Red Glenn third. Time—1:49½.

SIXTH RACE.—Allowances. One mile. Rosormonde won, La Goleta second, Salvation third. Time—1:42.

Asthma.

How it is Treated and Cured by the New Method.

Asthma is usually known as paroxysms of difficult breathing, lasting from a few hours to several days, coming on at intervals, to be followed by remissions, during which the patient breathes with comparative ease.

The attack returns again at regular intervals, or is provoked by exposure to cold, damp air, severe efforts, or even mental emotions. During the attack the respiration is labored, with wheezing, frequent cough, and threatening suffocation.

Treatment and Cure.—There is probably no disease of the respiratory organs which submits so quickly to "HYOMEI" and the Australian Dry-Air Treatment as Asthma, a few moments' use of the Inhaler giving immediate relief in the most severe cases, while its daily use invariably cures. In chronic cases a few drops of "HYOMEI" placed on a piece of clean flannel and pinned to the nightrobe will prevent an attack, and insure a good night's rest to the patient, curing the disease while he sleeps.

"HYOMEI"
CURES BY INHALATION,

and in such diseases as Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Bronchitis always gives immediate relief and a permanent cure. Coughs and Colds cannot exist where it is used. To take "HYOMEI" requires no skill on the part of the patient; there is no waiting for hours in an office, no car-fare to be paid, or monthly payments to make. You can treat yourself in your home, at your work, in church, or at the theatre.

Every Bottle is Guaranteed to Relieve, or Money Refunded.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning Monday, April 18th, and continuing for one week, free treatment with "HYOMEI," and free samples of the same will be given at the following drug-stores:

Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., 6th Ave., cor 23d St., N. Y.

Walter S. Rockey, 8th Ave. and 35th St.; Columbus Ave. and 65th St.

FREE TREATMENT

by a local physician with HYOMEI given daily at our office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

HYOMEI Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles, 50c. HYOMEI BALM, (a wonderful healer,) 25c. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Send for the story of "Hyomei." Mailed free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
23 East 20th Street, New York.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—There was a fair crowd, a cloudy day, and a moderately good track at the Washington Jockey Club's races at Bennings to-day. The event of the day was the defeat of the odds on favorite Handpress, in the first race. He was third in a field of three, necks only separating him from Nabob and Tappan, who finished ahead in the order named. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300; six and one-half furlongs. Nabob, 101 pounds, (P. Clay,) 6 to 1, won; Tappan, 115, (Ballard,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Handpress, 101, (Hewitt,) 3 to 10, third. Time—1:10.

SECOND RACE.—Congressional Stakes, two-year-olds; purse, $400; half mile. Sir Kenneth, 101 pounds, (Coylie,) 5 to 1, won; Clap Trap, 97, (O'Connor,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Rhody Media, 106, (Littlefield,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:51¼. Holden, Extree, and Tartan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $300; one mile, selling. Don't Care, 109 pounds, (Penn,) 8 to 5, won; Alarum, 110, (Simms,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Snapshot, 103, (Irving,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Octave, Gun Metal, and Chugnut also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $300; four and one-half furlongs; two-year-olds. Gold Fox, 107 pounds, (Littlefield,) 2 to 5, won; Rusher, 102, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Boney Boy, 102, (Seaton,) 30 to 1, third. Time—0:58. Sir Florian and Candlestick also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maryland Hurdle Handicap; purse, $300; mile and three-fourths. Marshall, 157 pounds, (Chandler,) 7 to 10, won; Lady Dainty, 135, (Flynn,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Landsdale, 144, (Canavan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:27.

ENTRIES:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Sallust, 99 pounds; Continental, 119; Filament, (apprentice allowance,) Celia Dean, Calculation, Our Breezy, 97 each; Decanter, First Fruit, Cherry Picker, Glenoine, 102 each; Charantus, 111; Inconstancy, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Maidens. Six furlongs. Duke of Durham, Sophomore, Sweet Sound, Nigger Baby, Lillian Maxwell, Swash Buckler, Dutchess Annette, Crowley, 100 pounds each; Mary Jones, Buttercup, Miss Casey, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Maidens, two-year-olds. One-half mile. St. Sophia, Miss Mark, Lady Exile, Subject, Judge Wilcox, The Recluse, Waterhouse, Hilee, 104 pounds each; Meshanus, Chanler, Silver Step, Cavalleria, St. Clair, Tyran, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—High weight; selling. One mile. Festa, 92 pounds; Passover, Knight of the Garter, 109; Sir Dick, 90; Ortoland, 99; Squan, 106; King T., 113; Atlantus, (apprentice allowances,) 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. Louise N., 106 pounds; South Africa, 112; Hi Daddy, 110; Tinkler, Giles Shine, 99 each; Plaintain, (apprentices allowances,) 92; Lucid, 107. Maiden steeplechase failed to fill, and selling race substituted.

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This building is not half big enough to hold our enormous stock. We therefore offer a number of seasonable goods at exceedingly low prices to reduce stock.

BICYCLES.

$40 Juvenile Wheels, 24-inch	$20.00
$45 Juvenile Wheels, 28-inch	$24.00
$50 Men's Wheels, 1897	$20.00
$50 Gales Wheels, Travelers' Samples	$35.00
Second-hand Wheels	$15.00 and up
Dazzler Lamps	$1.00
25c. 3-in-1 oil	15c.
Electric Stroke Bells	20c.
50c. Minute Repair Kits	15c.
Perfect Toe Clips, per pair	10c.
Winner Toe Clips, per pair	10c.
Columbia Lamps	70c.
Demon Lamps	50c.

SPORTING GOODS.

$3.50 Light Weight Worsted Sweaters	$2.00
$5.00 Turtle-neck Sweaters	2.50
$7.00 Turtle-neck Sweaters	3.50
Fancy Top Cotton Golf Hose	25c.
Fancy Top Light Weight Golf Hose	50c.
$1.50 Imported Golf Hose	75c.
$5.00 Cycle Suits	3.75
$1.00 Cotton Gymnasium and Racing Suits	66c.
$3.00 Worsted Gymnasium and Racing Suits	$2.00
$2.00 Golf Clubs, best quality	1.50
$1.50 Golf Clubs, best quality	1.00
Canvas Caddy Bags	1.00
$7.00 Wm. Taylor Tennis Rackets	3.00
Split Bamboo Rods	$1.00 to $30.00
Steel Rods	$4.00 and up

STERLING BICYCLES.
Schoverling, Daly & Gales.

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The Burdick Cyclometer

is DUST and WATER proof; has fewer parts than any other cyclometer. Registers 10,000 miles and repeats. EVERY BICYCLE RIDER NEEDS ONE. Price, $1.00.

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28 and 30 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Convenient to all Jersey Ferries.

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The price, $60.
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1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS CHEAPER
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Billee Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Never Again—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Hoosier Doctor—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25. Matinée.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Fair—Afternoon and Evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Gettysburg—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Country Girl—Lilli Tse—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Ladies Price Swimmers—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

AT ONCE.

The Government demands that Spain go at once. There is great virtue in those two words. If the Spaniards have any fondness for peace they will long for it the more ardently when they see that they have not a moment to lose. If they insist on fighting, it is better for them and for us that we both go about it without delay and make it short, sharp, and decisive.

It is time for the ultimatum. We have tried every other device, and Spain has exhibited a rich fertility in prompt and faithless concessions of everything we did not ask for.

We urged peace; she replied with autonomy. We protested that she was cruel, and she recalled WEYLER, leaving the reconcentrados to starve in other custody. We protested further, and she turned the dying wretches loose to breathe their last amid their ruined homes and devastated fields. We requested a suspension of hostilities until October and negotiations for peace with the good offices of the President, and Spain ordered BLANCO to suspend hostilities at the request of the Pope, with the President quite left out of the peace negotiations. We decree that she must quit Cuba, and she makes a sudden show of a negotiation with those stout-hearted and desperate men who have fought her for three years and hate her bloody and treacherous rule with such unrelenting fierceness that they affix the death penalty to the crime of negotiating with her for any other settlement than absolute independence.

Still the fighting goes on, the suspension of hostilities is not accepted by the insurgents, autonomy is not accepted by them, there is no pacification of Cuba, the hell upon earth is kept up, and we have become convinced that in dealing with the Spaniard we have dealt with one upon whom pacific suggestions and requests have had no effect.

We now address to Spain a demand to which she must say yes or no. An ultimatum cannot be answered by an ostentatious and futile concession made out of deference to the Pope. At the end of the time fixed Spain must say to us that she will or she will not relinquish her authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Upon her answer the next step depends. It will be either the beginning of final negotiations for the definite terms of Cuban independence or it will be the driving out of the Spaniards and the capture or destruction of such fleets and forces as they may [illegible] sistance to the execution of our demand. Either way we are on the road to peace, and traveling with speed. We are not waiting and wasting precious time.

UNITED FOR ACTION.

Thus far we have seen the powers of the Government faithfully employed to execute the will of the people. We have made a right beginning. There need be no doubt about the propriety or the firmness of the further steps that will be taken. The people, Congress, and the President are now of one mind and one intention. That is a cause for deep satisfaction. It is profoundly reassuring, moreover, to see Congress, after no greater delay or difference than was made inevitable by the serious importance of the matter, reach a conclusion so just and wise. The resolution as adopted is one that we can put before the world with full conviction that neither the grounds nor the justice of our action will be successfully disputed by living men or denied by posterity. By the reference in the preamble the message of the President is practically annexed to the resolution and made a part of it, and it is in the message far more than in the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that the statement of our case in its dignity and strength is to be found. The future historian who goes to the sources for his facts will admit that our procedures were worthy of the honorable and pacific character of the Nation.

Spanish rule having failed or ceased to exist in the Island of Cuba, the declaration that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent is truthful and proper to be made. It has been abundantly demonstrated that it is our duty to demand that Spain at once withdraw from the island, and we are fully warranted in employing armed force to compel her withdrawal. It was particularly desirable that we should give the sanction of law to our disclaimer of any intention to control or annex Cuba. The diminishing band of critics who say that our Government is going to war foolishly and without cause may keep up their unheeded contention till doomsday, but it is open to no man to charge us with going to war for gain in lands or treasure.

We have regretted that the President has not seen fit to intrust to some competent hand the preparation of a statement of our case in diplomatic form for transmission to our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad to be laid before the Foreign Offices of friendly nations as the warrant of our action. GORTSCHAKOFF put forth such a justification before the Russian troops crossed the frontier of Turkey in 1877, and the famous British circular in which Lord CASTLEREAGH gave the reasons of Great Britain for declining to act with the Holy Alliance is a notable example of what we mean. But we think the Nation may be content to rest its justification on the President's message and the resolution. The facts and the principles are there, except as to the Maine. We greatly strengthen our case by reserving that for future settlement.

THE CENTRAL FACT.

The one fact that has rendered inevitable the intervention of the United States in Cuba is the proved and hopeless incapacity of Spain to maintain civilized government in the island. It is in the light of this fact that we are forced to interpret the various steps that have been taken in the recent history of our relations with Spain and the situation to which they have led.

It is not simply that Spain has been incapable of preventing insurrection in Cuba, or of repressing it when it broke out, it is that her administration has been continuously inadequate in the features which modern nations regard as essential. Even in time of nominal peace the people of Cuba have suffered the deprivation and wrong which we are accustomed to associate with war. In civilized government we expect order, justice, and a fair degree of efficiency, so that the lives and property of a people are reasonably secure and their energies reasonably free for peaceful pursuits. In Cuba for more than a generation disorder has been chronic, justice has not existed, and the most common functions of government have been not merely neglected but perverted to oppressive ends.

This has been due to two qualities of the governing class, corruption and cruelty. To Spain as a nation Cuba has been of no value for fully thirty years. The revenues have not near sufficed to meet the expenditures, and even the profits of the commerce which in many lines has been monopolized by Spain have fallen far short of the heavy burden imposed on the Spanish Treasury. This of itself would be conclusive as to Spanish ineptitude, because the island is unquestionably very fertile; its varied resources, under decent government, are ample to make it a valuable possession, and nothing but such government is needed to make it the home of a prosperous people many times more numerous than that now, or recently, occupying it. Nor can we ascribe the progressive decay of the island solely or chiefly to the stupid colonial system of trade, bad as that has been. The blighting effect of the antiquated methods of Government has been multiplied many times by the corruption of Spanish officials, from the highest to the lowest. The very substance of the people has been eaten out. Cuba has been retained not as a possession of the Spanish nation, but as a preserve in which the unscrupulous and insatiable politicians of the civil and military service have enriched themselves. And this has gone on steadily becoming worse through all changes at home, under successive régimes, without a single serious attempt at reform. [illegible] pression has caused resistance, and finally organized revolt, and in the efforts to repress this, the other absolutely uncivilized trait of Spanish rule—its cruelty—has been developed. In this regard the history of modern Europe shows no parallel. The treatment of its Christian subjects by the Ottoman Government has not been so cynically and atrociously inhuman, and the Spanish lack the excuse of fanaticism. We naturally think most, at present, of the horrors of "concentration." Certainly a deliberate policy of extermination by starvation is sufficiently shocking. But it is only the application on a larger scale of the determination shown in the revolt of 1868 to 1878, and in the present revolt, to crush out resistance by sheer savagery. The killing of prisoners, the assault of hospitals, and the butchery of sick and wounded men, the slaughter of children, and, frequently with outrage, of women—these are matters of record. They are proofs, which we are bound to consider, of the hopeless character of Spanish control in Cuba. They are what justify the deliberate statement of the President that the situation created by that control is "intolerable," and the demand by the Government of the United States that the control shall cease.

We do not now undertake to discuss the course of the two Governments in the treatment of the present crisis, though we are fully convinced that that of our own has not erred on the side of haste or harshness. We desire simply to point out the one fact which is the cause of the crisis and which, beyond all reasonable doubt, will determine its development.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN MONROE DOCTRINE.

When President CLEVELAND sent in his message on the Venezuelan question THE TIMES declared that it was a measure of peace, since it must reveal to the whole world the substantial and lasting force with which all nations having to do with American States must deal, and since that force was openly arrayed on the side of justice. Our position at that time was a little lonely, but we think we may fairly claim that time and the event have justified it.

One of the latest signs of the tremendous change that has come over the opinions of thinking men since that time is the letter of Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University, from which we yesterday published an extract. Sir FREDERICK advocates an alliance based on the recognition by the United States of the joint interest of Great Britain "in excluding European complications from America." "On our side," he declares, "should be understood, if not formally expressed, a readiness to support the Monroe doctrine in conjunction with the United States by whatever means might be necessary or sufficient and against all comers." The Daily Chronicle, to which this letter was addressed, calls it "the wisest utterance yet made on the subject."

Undoubtedly an alliance of this sort would present many difficulties and would come, if at all, only after long study and negotiation. But we venture to ask, Would any such suggestion have been possible from such a source had not the course of President CLEVELAND made plain to the world at once the unselfish and impartial attitude of the United States in its application of the Monroe doctrine, and the fact that the might of this Nation would be firmly used, if necessary, to enforce it?

THE ARMY AND THE WAR.

It is a great pity that the prejudices which prevail in Congress about the maintenance of a standing army should be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of our military action in time of war. We say prejudices very advisedly, for the conditions which have made and still make large standing armies menaces to republican institutions simply do not exist with us. The largest estimate, we believe, that any professional soldier has made for the standing army of the United States in time of peace is 100,000 men—that is to say, one in 700 of the population. This force would be scattered about, precisely as the present little army is scattered about, at a great many posts, from which it would be a slow and difficult matter, as we now see that it is, to collect it for the purpose of an immediate military exigency, and the notion of its being used to "overawe the people" is as ludicrous as the notion that the present army could be so used.

But the figure we have given is an outside figure. Most intelligent officers, having in mind the double function of our army as a National police in time of peace and as a nucleus of National defense in time of war, would probably agree that double the present authorized strength of the peace establishment would suffice for the permanent army. In that case they would unanimously insist, however, that the organization should be made extensible, so that when the army was expanded to a war footing the recruits might be incorporated with seasoned and disciplined soldiers, and the defect of their rawness be as much as possible palliated.

These are the dictates of prudence, and they are also the dictates of experience, of the experience of the civil war. It is mere folly to ignore them, and yet they seem to have been ignored in the deliberations of Congress.

It seems to be a fear of the prejudices of Congress that has inspired what is known as the War Department bill, which has been introduced into the Senate. For this bill reverts to the precedent, not even of the civil war, but of the Mexican war. It provides that the army shall consist in time of war, not of an increased force of regulars, but that, the regular army remaining as it is, a "volunteer army" shall be created, and that all the officers and men composing it shall be discharged at the end of the [illegible] tirely of amateurs and shall have none of the benefits of being commanded by professionals or of being associated with professionals.

No better method could be devised of impairing the efficiency of the army, of prolonging a war and increasing its cost, and possibly of bringing disgrace upon the country by a repetition of Bull Run at the outset. It is true that the present Secretary of War not long ago made a very foolish speech in which he declared that the reliance of the country, in case of a conflict with a great military power, would be an army of volunteers, headed by a phalanx of the veterans of the civil war. But nobody imagined that he would be foolish enough to reduce that piece of brag to an army bill. The army of volunteers, under volunteer officers, would necessarily be for months a mere mob, and the phalanx of veterans are in great part drawing pensions for total disability. The kind of opposition which is to be feared for a rational and businesslike project was expressed by JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS of Washington, in the House, when he declared himself opposed to an organization which he carefully divided into "gilded military satraps on the one hand" and "tasseled society sapheads on the other." Harper's Weekly, in its current number, performs an important public service by illustrating these wise and patriotic remarks with a portrait of the author. It seems inconceivable that Congress should invite National disaster by accepting the advice of such an orator against the advice of everybody who knows what he is talking about.

CUBAN CO-OPERATION.

We have already given our reasons for believing that the President was in the right in his objections to recognizing the existing Republic of Cuba as the legitimate Government of the island, with full powers of national sovereignty. Such a recognition would in the first place not have been the recognition of a fact, and in the second place it might have hampered us very seriously in the intervention upon which we have decided.

But the very fact that we have not thought it judicious to recognize the existing Government of Cuba renders it the more desirable that we should make manifest our sympathy with the insurgents in arms and secure their active co-operation. This is a matter of urgency for two reasons. In the first place, notwithstanding our disclaimer of any intention of acquiring the island for ourselves, the refusal to recognize will give some color to the pretense which Spain is reported to be already engaged in making that our motives are selfish, and that what we really desire is not Cuba for the Cubans, but Cuba for the Americans. In the next place, the military co-operation of the Cubans is essential to us. It will be the more essential if, as seems likely, Congress means to reduce our effective army of invasion to the regular army, and to provide that the additional force it authorizes cannot become an army before the time when the war ought to be ended.

Certainly it is our interest to see that no Cuban able and willing to bear arms against Spain is unprovided with arms and ammunition. Of course, our coast patrol will cease at once, if it has not ceased already. The Spanish Navy has never been able to keep from landing in Cuba expeditions which we have not kept from landing in the United States. We might, however, protect if necessary, the landing of such expeditions, and it is questionable whether it would not be well for the Government to allow its credit to be used for the equipment of the Cuban insurgents. It is certain that every Cuban whom we arm will save us the cost of an American soldier. While we have not decided to recognize the Republic of Cuba, the agents of that organization must have valuable suggestions to make to the War and Navy Departments. Their suggestions should not merely be welcomed, but invited.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Almost daily the dispatches from Spain tell of riotous demonstrations in which "students" have taken a leading or a prominent part. Episodes of this sort, though entirely unknown in the United States and England, are characteristic features of Continental politics, and it is a notable fact that their frequency and gravity are in direct ratio to the general backwardness of the country in which they occur. This is somewhat curious, for where illiteracy is common, young men who have obtained a more or less advanced education might reasonably be expected to exert a conservative influence and to range themselves on the side of law and order. It must be remembered, however, that under corrupt and tyrannical Governments, law and order may mean simply docile submission to heartless exploitation and obedience to a ruling class whose fierce assertion of its rights is accompanied by no recognition of its duties. The Spanish student, therefore, like those of Austria and Russia, and to an appreciable extent those of France, is prone to be a fellow dangerous to the constituted authorities, and, as his judgment is that of youth, he as often as not chooses most inopportune times and most injudicious methods of manifesting his opinions. Here, the ebullitions of undergraduate vivacity rarely have graver consequences than the disturbance of music hall audiences on the evenings after victory or defeat in games or sports with rival colleges, and no graver harm than a Police Magistrate's fine can remedy is ever done. The Continental student, on the other hand, takes himself, because he is taken, much more seriously, and mingles in affairs of state. As his views are never asked, he can get a hearing for them only in violent ways, and hence he accepts eagerly every excuse, good or bad, for throwing stones and crying "Life!" to this and "Death!" to that with much more of energy than of discrimination.

—A correspondent whose letter we have just received criticises THE TIMES for speaking disrespectfully of the elephant as a military assistant in Cuba. The big beasts, he says, are still occasionally used to advantage by the English Army in India. This is quite true, and it is also true that the English use camels in Egypt, and they would [illegible] but what an animal can do at home and when managed by men absolutely familiar with its peculiarities gives few data for judging of its value amid new surroundings and under inexperienced control. Alaska is more like the extreme North of Europe than Cuba is like Southern Asia, and yet the reindeer recently imported by our enterprising Government have disappointed every expectation. An invading army has no time for experiments.

—Great pride is taken by the Russians in the ingenious devices by which travel on their new Siberian railway will be made comfortable. Judging from their enthusiastic descriptions of the train that is to run from St. Petersburg to Tomsk in six days twice a month, it is not ingenuity they have shown, but wisdom—the wisdom of adopting expedients long familiar in America, but which Western Europe has been strangely slow to copy. It was on April 1 that what is called "this remarkable train" first steamed out of the Moscow Railway Station at St. Petersburg. "The cars," declares an enthusiastic correspondent, "are built on the most approved principles, and no shaking or rolling is felt while the train is in motion; they are connected by 'harmonica' platforms, and it is thus possible to pass from one wagon to another without the slightest danger or inconvenience. The whole train is lighted by electricity and heated by means of hot water. The train is furnished with a buffet, a dining room, and a library. The latter contains a collection of books comprising all that is known about Siberia, including a map which covers sixty printed sheets. This library is in the saloon car, which serves also as a dining car. In this car are to be found a piano, chess boards, writing materials, and smokers' requisites. In addition to the general electric lamp in each compartment, there are also portable electric lamps. In each car there is also a small card table, and geographical maps are hung along the corridors. In every car there are electric bells communicating with the buffet and the attendants. To each buffet is attached a dressing room, which is fitted up with toilet requirements and gymnastic appliances. The train also boasts of a bathroom, which contains an ordinary bath and a shower bath, together with a small dispensary. The train numbers among its attendants several servants who speak English and French." In all this Americans will see nothing new except the substitution of the word "harmonica" for "vestibule."

PERSONAL.

—There is difficulty in believing that Gen. WEYLER is to resume the command in Cuba, from which he was removed a few months ago for reasons and in a way not less humiliating to Spain than to himself. That he should desire the "vindication" of a reinstatement is explicable enough, but that he should get it presupposes a degree of folly on the part of the Spanish Government for which even its mistakes, many and great as they have been, hardly give justification. From the American point of view, nothing, of course, could be more desirable than that Gen. WEYLER should lead the Spanish forces most likely to bear the brunt of attack. His presence in Cuba will increase, if that is possible, the exasperation of the island's population against alien domination, and give new rigidity to their determination to end it at once and forever. His reappearance on the scene, too, would deprive Spain of the theoretical and ineffective sympathy which she now receives from her European neighbors, for they all frankly admit that the atrocities of which Gen. WEYLER was guilty were beyond palliation. Lastly, with this uniformed butcher again in the saddle, not only would the task of our forces be made almost grotesquely easy, because of his well-known military incompetency, but the chance of capturing and bringing him to deserved punishment for his numberless crimes would add a distinctly pleasurable zest to our expedition. With Gen. WEYLER at the end of the trip, there would be little, indeed, of inclination to consider legal points as to the constitutional exemptions of the militia. It will be madness for Spain to give this man another trial, but if she does, it will be a piece of marvelous and unexpected good fortune for us.

—Melodrama rarely leaves the stage, but the identification of "Col." WILLIAM HEPBURN was an out-and-out "scene," exactly like those that thrill upper galleries and cause the occupants of orchestra seats to smile in real or pretended derision. It had, too, the element of unreality, of unintelligibility, that marks so many dramatic climaxes of its class. The marks of preparation showed all over it, and just as one wonders why the stage villain allows himself to be "discovered" or "foiled," when the exercise of a little common sense would enable him to go about his business undisturbed, so this mysterious Colonel showed a strange docility. If he hadn't sworn so savagely, it's possible that even the lunch devourers who served as "populace" would have jeered the "situation."

—Dr. W. J. RUSSELL interested and surprised the Fellows of the Royal Society in London the other day by telling them that he had discovered a method of photography without the use of light. To call a picture produced in the dark a "photograph," Dr. RUSSELL admitted, was somewhat absurd, but it seemed to be necessary until a new word could be invented. He had found that a polished piece of zinc, if laid on a highly sensitive photographic plate, will in four or five hours so act on it that on development a complete picture of the zinc is produced, showing the scratches or any ruled lines, or faint pattern drawn on it. If flaws exist in the metal, they are clearly seen, and the whole process is accomplished without the aid of daylight. Following up this discovery, Dr. RUSSELL ascertained that many substances besides zinc will affect a photographic plate if shut up with it in a dark drawer or cupboard. No expensive apparatus is needed, and the results are apparent to any one accustomed to photographic work. Absolute contact of the substance and the plate is not necessary, for screens interposed between them, in most cases, have no effect on this action. Mercury, magnesium, cadmium, nickel, aluminium, pewter, fusible metal, lead, bismuth, tin, cobalt, antimony—all these metallic bodies are capable of producing pictures of themselves on a photographic plate. And the power is not limited to metallic substances. Any ordinary smooth piece of wood laid on a photograph plate will act like zinc in impressing its picture on the plate. A section of a young larch tree, for instance, will give a good photograph of itself if placed near a sensitive plate for some time in a dark place; the different rings and the layer of bark will be clearly seen. By experiments described in minute detail by the learned lecturer it was shown that the action of the metals, as of the organic bodies, is attributable to the vapor given off, which can be carried along by a current of air, and has the power of passing through thin sheets of such substances as gelatine, celluloid, and collodion.

The Dread Appendicitis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer would ask through the columns of your journal whether or not this new ailment, appendicitis, which is proving so frequent and so fatal, is recognized as a new disease, or whether is is coincident with what until recently was diagnosed as inflammation of the bowels, and whether its present activity is attributable to any peculiar condition, atmospheric or dietetic?

A physician who fifteen years ago served his time at Bellevue Hospital says that at that time the disease now recognized as appendicitis was then diagnosed as inflammation of the bowels; that Dr. Alonzo Clark, the great medical authority of those days, in his daily visits to the hospital wards where there were many patients suffering from the disease, used to say, "Gentlemen, give them all the opium that they can bear and trust to Providence for results"; and the results showed not less than 50 per cent. of fatal cases. The connection with a diseased appendix as the cause of the trouble was, however, subsequently recognized, and where opiates and external applications proved ineffectual, operations for removal of the appendix have been more or less successfully resorted to.

But the alarmingly frequent recurrence of fatal cases of the disease among well-known people is causing great anxiety to learn if there are any recognized disposing conditions leading to an avoidance of the malady. A recent visit to the Roosevelt Hospital, where a near relative of the writer has been rescued from the very jaws of death through an operation by Dr. McBurney, developed the fact that at that time in that hospital alone and in his private wards there were no fewer than five members of well-known New York families who had been operated upon for that dread disease.

New York, April 19, 1898. LAYMAN.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to protest that your representation of my sermon in your Monday's issue did not fairly convey the impression which the sermon as a whole gave to my hearers? I did cordially allow that the impending war was fundamentally righteous and humane, because its principal underlying motive is that of sympathy with the Cuban people, so long misgoverned and latterly treated so shamefully. But the one thing I endeavored to do in my sermon was to show that, however humane our motive, war was not an expedient that was likely to justify itself, but rather to make bad matters worse. Good motives are not enough; there must be good judgment as well, and that, I conceive, has been sadly wanting in the politics that has brought us to this present posture of events. And, however humane and honorable the popular motive, this is badly mixed with motives of a baser quality, which have, I think, been dominant in the National Legislature. If war has actually begun we must all be of one mind as to making it as short as possible, and as definitive, to these ends guarding it as carefully as possible from political manipulation, from which we have much to fear and nothing to hope, and in this "watching out" I trust THE TIMES will do an honorable part.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.
Brooklyn, April 19, 1898.

Elephants in Warfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting on the offer of twenty-five elephants to the United States Army for use by it in case of military operations in Cuba, THE TIMES to-day ridicules the idea, and, like Private Mulvaney before he learned wisdom, is "contempshus of elephants."

Far from being archaic, the elephant is used to-day by the British Army in India not only as a pack animal, but in the heavy gun batteries, where his vastly greater strength and sagacity make him far more available than horses. Trained "gun elephants" for dragging big guns over heavy roads in tropical Cuba would doubtless prove very useful.

The writer of the article should read Kipling's immortal "My Lord, the Elephant."

Norwich, N. Y., April 18, 1898. F.

Spain Must Go.

From The Rochester Democrat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES accurately describes the effects of the drifting policy advocated by opponents of intervention: "The opponents of intervention have no substitute proposition. They have no plans save those that have already failed. If the Government were guided by their advice, butchery, devastation, and barbarity would become permanent social conditions in Cuba, and the unrest, the tumult, and the passion of the last sixty days would take their places as established features of our National life." A state of armed expectancy during the Summer would be more injurious than a brief and decisive conflict within a week. Repetition of the treachery which destroyed the Maine should be rendered impossible at the earliest time. Spain must go.

NUGGETS.

Honorary Titles.

"How did Plimber get to be called Judge? He never has been a Judge."

"No; but he was a candidate once."—Chicago Record.

Grateful.

"Your reflections do you great credit, Mr. Brainby."

"Thank heaven!" sighed Brainby, "I can get credit for something. Ah, my dear friend, I would you were a grocer."—Judge.

Approved.

"That is genuine horse sense," said Mr. Murray Hill to Mr. Schenley Park.

"What is?"

"The determination of the United States that Cuba shall have a stable Government."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Attempted Illustration.

Little Bennie—Papa, is there any difference in the meaning of the words fool and foolish?

Papa—There is. For instance, people who worry are foolish, while people who don't worry are fools. Now, perhaps, you can figure it out for yourself.—Chicago News.

Contrary to All Precedent.

Railroad President—What does this mean, Sir? You have one of the suburban trains leaving a station at 8 o'clock.

Superintendent—I—I thought that was right.

President—Right? Who ever heard of such a thing, Sir? You must be crazy. The idea of any suburban train anywhere leaving a station exactly on the hour! Make it 7:59 or 8:01.—New York Weekly.

UNCLE SAM TO SENOR DON.

Says Uncle Sam to Señor Don,
I think it's time that you got on
To one grim fact;
'Tis very well to arbitrate,
And carefully deliberate,
But time has come, though it be late,
To act—YES, ACT!

Our Cuban brothers must be free
From your misrule and tyranny—
Now, don't be slow!
We care not if the order suits,
But pack your duds and start your boots,
Withdraw your Blancos and recruits,
And go—YES, GO!

The wily sons of far-off Spain
Can send sky-high our noble Maine
To show their hate;
And White House logic, if not sense,
Says: "This should never give offense,
Although our boys were slaughtered"; hence
"Let's calmly wait."

When twice a hundred thousand die
Of hunger 'neath the Southern sky,
Oh, who's to blame?
Not only Weyler and his crowd,
Who made fair Cuba's winding shroud,
But he who has so long allowed
The burning shame!

But this great Nation has decreed
To substitute for words the deed,
At last, at last!
To arbitrate, conciliate,
Forever to deliberate,
And, worst of all, to vacillate—
The time is past!

For Uncle Sam, when once his ire
Is up, won't stop for blood or fire,
So, Spain, take care!
With all your "lofty pride" and sham,
For which we do not care a ham—
Don't fool too much with Uncle Sam!
Beware! BEWARE!

The time has come for you to move;
If you go quickly, we won't shove,
But go you must!
With all your diplomatic bluff,
Your de Lome, Rolo-Polo stuff—
Of all these things we've had enough!
Be quick. NOW DUST!

[illegible]

THE POWERS AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Administration has read with evident annoyance some references to the accepted visit of the "concert of Europe" in Washington. The open objections to that apparent departure from National tradition, as expressed in Congress, and the editorial remonstrances against a repetition of it, have constrained a reply on behalf of the Administration, in which it is made to appear that Secretary of State Fish, during the former revolution and war in Cuba, invoked the "concert of powers" in Europe to make similar suggestions about the importance of restoring peace in Cuba in order to relieve the United States of the duty of intervening to stop bloodshed and disturbance of the people in this country. The following statement is an authorized one, and carries what to the Department of State seems to be full justification for the President in consenting to receive the powers in a way that Secretary Seward displayed a very decided objection to entertaining their representatives:

"The President has been criticised for permitting the Ambassadors and Ministers of six European powers to call in a body upon him, and offer a 'suggestion' about Cuba. The 'suggestion' of the powers was mild. The answer of the President was firm and plain. Yet the criticism has been made that the President erred in receiving the representatives of the powers in concert. Two Senators, one a Populist, the other a Democrat, commented seriously upon this action during the recent debate in the Senate. They claimed that it was without parallel in the history of the country. One said:

"'I want to register my protest against the so-called powers of Europe entering the White House and telling the American people what they shall do respecting a policy to be pursued in this hemisphere.'

"He said he couldn't understand why the President did not indicate to the powers that such action would be 'a violation of the conditions and doctrines of this country.'

"Several newspapers have in like tone condemned the action of the Administration in even listening to an expression of the powers combined regarding relations between this country and Spain growing out of the Cuban situation.

"There is a widely different view which has not hitherto been presented. It can be stated authoritatively from the standpoint of the Administration.

"This movement to intervene in Cuba goes back to the foundation laid by Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State under Grant, conceded to be one of the greatest and wisest of the American Secretaries.

"Mr. Fish not only did not discountenance united action by the powers; he actually sought it. This is established in the plainest and most convincing manner possible. When during the ten years' war it became evident that the United States could not permit conditions in Cuba to continue, this Government served notice of intervention upon Spain and sought the influence of the concert of powers to make her yield.

"In 1875 the situation in Cuba had become insufferable. Mr. Fish write to Minister Caleb Cushing at Madrid instructions to notify Spain that the United States must intervene. He reviewed the many reasons for such a determination. He said:

"'In the absence of any prospect of a termination of the war, or of any change in the manner in which it has been conducted on either side, he (the President) feels that the time is at hand when it may be the duty of other Governments to intervene, solely with a view to bringing to an end a disastrous and destructive conflict and of restoring peace in the Island of Cuba. No Government is more deeply interested in the order and peaceful administration of this island than is that of the United States, and none has suffered as has the United States from the condition which has obtained there during the past six or seven years. He will therefore feel it his duty at an early day to submit the subject in this light, and accompanied by the expression of the views above presented, for the consideration of Congress. This conclusion is reached with reluctance and regret. It is reached after every other expedient has been attempted and proved a failure, and in the firm conviction that the period has at last arrived when no other course remains for this Government.'

"The instructions were to be shown to the Spanish Government. With this note Mr. Fish sent to Mr. Cushing private directions not to present the above to Spain until a copy which had been sent confidentially to Minister Schneck at London could be shown to Lord Derby. Mr. Fish said that Minister Schenck was to suggest to the British Government that it would be agreeable to the United States, and in our opinion tend to the adjustment of the question of the pacification of Cuba, if not the preservation of general peace, if the British Government would support by its influence the position assumed by this Government.

"Mr. Fish added: 'Should it appear probable that the British Government will enforce the position of this Government, it may be wise to defer your interview with the Minister of State until joint action can be agreed upon.'

"Before Mr. Cushing presented the note to Spain Mr. Fish sent instructions to the Legations of the United States at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, and Lisbon. He inclosed a copy of the note which was to be delivered to Spain, and directed our Ministers to state the substance thereof confidentially to these Governments, and to assure them of 'the sincere and earnest desire of the President for a termination of the disastrous conflict in Cuba by the spontaneous action of Spain, or by the agreement of the parties thereto.

"'You will further state,' Mr. Fish continued, 'the President is of the opinion that should the country to which you are accredited find it consistent with its views to urge upon Spain the importance and the necessity of either terminating or abandoning this contest, which now, after a continuance of seven years, has not advanced toward a prospect of success on either side, but which is characterized by cruelties, by violations of the rules of civilized modern warfare, by pillage, desolation, and wanton incendiarism, threatening the industries, capacity, and production of an extended and fertile country, the friendly expression of such views to Spain might lead that Government to a dispassionate consideration of the hopelessness of the contest, and tend to the early restoration of peace to Cuba, if not to the preservation of the peace of the world. Such a course on the part of the Government to which you are accredited would be exceedingly satisfactory to the United States, and in the opinion of the President, conducive to the interests of every commercial nation and of humanity itself.'

"If there could be any doubt of the intention of the United States to enlist the co-operation of Europe in regard to Cuba it would be removed by the language of which Mr. Fish made use in a letter to Minister Cushing, giving the substance of a conversation between the German Minister at Washington, Mr. Schloezer, and himself.

"'I remarked,' Mr. Fish wrote, 'that Mr. Von Buelow had given our Chargé d'Affaires (at Berlin) to understand that their Minister at Madrid would be instructed to represent to the Spanish Government that in the opinion of Germany the United States was justified in her complaint and in the wish of an early termination of the conflict in Cuba. Mr. Schloezer's reply was equivocal: "Oh, yes; but you know in these matters the Governments in Europe like to act in concert." I answered that this was the object which induced us to communicate with the great powers simultaneously, believing that they would feel, as we understood Mr. Von Buelow to have expressed himself, the fairness of our position, and believing that a simultaneous expression to that effect could not fail to exercise a powerful influence in inducing Spain to appreciate the necessity of bringing to a termination a war which had lasted for more than seven years, without any apparent approach to a result, and which was now threatening the producing capacity of the island.'

The correspondence which passed at that time between the United States and the European capital was voluminous. It all went to show that President Grant and Secretary Fish sought the influence of the united powers with Spain to induce her to let Cuba go free or make satisfactory terms of peace with the insurgents. The conditions then almost paralleled the situation of to-day, but now President McKinley and Assistant Secretary Day are criticised by some Senators and newspapers because they permit six representatives of the powers to make a suggestion about Cuba. In that suggestion these representatives say 'they earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement, which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of peace and order in Cuba.'

"To this suggestion the President's response was a plain declaration that the United States was about 'To fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become unendurable.'"

GEORGE P. LATHROP DEAD

The Eminent Author and Litterateur Passes Away at Roosevelt Hospital.

HIS WIFE AT HIS DEATHBED

Was Admitted to the Hospital Saturday Suffering from Kidney Complaint—Sketch of His Life and Review of His Literary Achievements.

George Parsons Lathrop, the eminent poet, author, and editor, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning, an illness of several days' duration terminating suddenly. At the bedside were his mother, Mrs. F. M. Lathrop, and his brother, Francis Lathrop, the artist, and his wife, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. He was forty-seven years old.

Mr. Lathrop had resided in this city for the last two years at 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, and during the last year of his life had been in poor health. Friday he was unable to leave his home, and the following day he was conveyed to the hospital to obtain special treatment. Monday night his relatives were informed that the end was near, and yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he passed away. Death was due to kidney disease and an ailment of the heart. Funeral arrangements have not yet been settled.

Mr. Lathhop was born near Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, Aug. 25, 1851. His mother was Miss Frances Maria Smith, who was descended from the Pratts of Massachusetts, an old New England family, and his father was Dr. George A. Lathrop of Carthage, N. Y., a physician of remarkable skill, who was in charge of the Marine Hospital at Honolulu and served for some time as United States Consul there.

On the maternal side, Dr. George A. Lathrop was a grandson of Major Gen. Samuel Holden Lathrop of Revolutionary fame, who succeeded Putnam in command of the Connecticut troops in the Continental Army.

Studied in Germany.

George Parsons Lathrop was educated at private schools in this city, and later on at Columbia Grammar School, where at the age of fifteen he started his first weekly paper, which was called The Sparkler. From 1867 to 1879 he studied at Dresden, Germany, in what is there known as a "gymnasium," a preparatory school for the universities, where he took a course corresponding to the first two years of a Harvard or Yale curriculum. Returning to New York, he entered Columbia College Law School and remained one term, when he was admitted to the law office of William M. Evarts. Pecuniary reverses, however, obliged him to seek employment which would yield immediate returns, and he left the law, adopting a literary life, for which he had longed from childhood. He again went abroad, this time to England, where he became engaged to Rose, second daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, whom he had first met in Germany. He was married in London, Sept. 11, 1871, in St. Peter's Church, Chelsea, the chcurch in which Charles Dickens was married.

Not liking the idea of making a literary career outside of his own fatherland, he returned to America before the next year, and resided at Cambridge, Mass., for a considerable time.

In 1875 he became associate editor of The Atlantic Monthly, during the chief editorship of William D. Howells. In 1877, having removed with his wife and his only child, Francis Hawthorne Lathrop (since deceased) to Concord—where he bought Nathaniel Hawthorne's former home, The Wayside—he left The Atlantic and became editor, for two years, of The Boston (Sunday) Courier.

In 1881 after the death of their son, he went with Mrs. Lathrop to Europe; his principal object being a trip to Spain during a part of the Summer, with C. S. Reinhart, in the interest of Harper's Monthly, for which he wrote "Spanish Vistas," profusely illustrated by the above mentioned artist. The next year, he decided to return to his old home, New York City.

Founded the Copyright League.

In 1883 Mr. Lathrop founded the American Copyright League, with the object of removing a disgrace to the American name, and improving the condition of literary workers by procuring the enactment of an international copyright law. He was Secretary of the league for two years, organizing and directing for its benefit in 1885 the first authors' reading ever given in this country, by which the sum of $2,000 was netted for the Copyright Treasury, the first substantial endowment it had received. Nearly five years later he organized as an auxiliary the Western Copyright League in Chicago, and when the victory was won soon after this, as the result of a seven years' campaign, the international copyright law came into being on the lines and by the methods which Mr. Lathrop had advocated from the beginning.

During this interval he had continued to write copiously for the daily and monthly press, besides producing books. He also undertook the literary editorship of The New York Star, then conducted by ex-Gov. Dorsheimer, and at the same time he dramatized Tennyson's "Elaine," and superintended its successful production at the Madison Square Theatre, New York. This play not only received commendation from the Laureate, but was also performed with brilliant effect in several of the larger cities, and still enjoys renown in the recent annals of the American stage.

Overwork finally necessitated change to quieter scenes and more invigorating air, and in 1885 he chose New London, Conn., for his permanent home. His residence was on the brow of a hill overlooking a broad valley, and it was known from its environments as "Overdale."

In March, 1891, he was received into the Catholic Church, with Mrs. Lathrop, by the Rev. Alfred Young of the Paulist Fathers of New York, to whom they had gone unannounced, without introduction, and without the knowledge or consultation of any one but themselves.

Mr. Lathrop's contributions, signed and unsigned, to monthly and quarterly periodicals and to the daily and weekly press, have been varied and voluminous.

Mr. Lathrop's Works.

His first published volume was "Rose and Rooftree," (poems,) in 1875, and his second "A Study of Hawthorne," in 1876, a biographical and literary portrait of his illustrious father-in-law, which for the first time made the real man known to the world. In the same year (1876) he sent forth anonymously his first novel, "Afterglow," in the celebrated No Name Series. He edited in 1877 "A Masque of Poets," and himself contributed to its contents. His other books are "An Echo of Passion, (novel,) 1882; "In the Distance," (novel,) 1882; "Spanish Vistas," (travel,) 1883; "History of the Union League in Philadelphia," 1883; "Newport," (novel,) 1884; a volume of short stories, with a novelette named "True," 1884; "Behind Time," (a fairy story for young folks,) 1886; "Would You Kill Him?" (novel,) 1889; "Two Sides of a Story," 1889; "Love Wins," (novel,) 1890; "Gold of Pleasure," (novel,) 1891, and "Dreams and Days," (poems,) 1892. He also edited in 1883 a complete edition of Hawthorne's works, with introductory notes and a biographical sketch of Hawthorne. This Riverside edition is the standard issue of the great romancer's works.

Mr. Lathrop was the poet of the great Catholic Columbian celebration in New York, and produced for it one of the few good poems inspired by the Columbian festival, entitled "Columbus, the Christ Bearer, Speaks." He was also the author of an address on "Catholicity and the American Mind," read at the Apostolate of the Press Convention in New York, Jan, 1892, which had a wide circulation.

He took a leading part in forming and assisting to direct the Catholic Summer School of America, now at Plattsburg, Lake Champlain.

Notwithstanding that most of his time was spent among books and papers, Mr. Lathrop was fond of outdoor life—fishing, hunting, sailing—and of social intercourse when opportunity afforded. He was a member of The Players and of the Authors' Club, New York, as well as of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution and the New York Sons of the Revolution. To the fund for a statue to Nathan Hale—the New London Revolutionary hero—which the Sons of the Revolution erected in City Hall Park, Mr. Lathrop brought a contribution of nearly $500, one-fifth of which came from the sale of his "Gettysburg Ode," which he delivered on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Mr. Lathrop was also a member of the St. John's [illegible] Society, an old and energetic and progressive Catholic organization in New London.

During the latter part of his life, Mr. Lathrop was engaged in writing a number of poems which it was his desire to see published in one volume.

Mrs. Lathrop, within a few years, became intensely interested in founding a hospital for the treatment of cancerous diseases. So devoted was she to the idea that she went to live in a slum district, among the class she hoped to benefit. Her residence of late has been at 668 Water Street.

GEN. CRESPO IS DEAD.

Minister Loomis Informs the State Department that He Fell Fighting Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The State Department received information this afternoon from Minister Loomis, at Caracas, Venezuela, that ex-President Crespo was killed while battling with insurgents.

Gen. Joaquin Crespo of Venezuela was rather above the usual type of South American revolutionists, as he was a man of education, force, and character as well as a brave and trained soldier. He was a native of San Francisco, Miranda, of which State he was Governor at the time of his death. Born Aug. 22, 1841, he had from early manhood been actively engaged in the political history of his country. He identified himself with the Federalist Party, and became a follower of Gen. Blanco in the days of his early power.

He first came into prominence as a soldier in the revolution of 1871 by a clever and unexpected sally on the enemy in the battle of Cano Amarillo on the River Apuro, which turned the tide of victory in favor of the revolutionists. The contending armies were encamped on opposite sides of the river, and could not reach each other on account of the high banks. When the Federalist leaders had given up all hope of getting at their enemies Crespo led a small body of men through a pass known to himself, swam the river, reached the enemy's flank, attacked them unexpectedly, and thus won the battle.

When Guzman Blanco's revolution was at its height in 1879 Crespo brought it to a triumphant close by the battle at the hill of El Zamuro, in La Victoria. He was rewarded by Blanco with the Presidency of the State of Guarico, and later with the Presidency of the republic itself. Crespo held the office for two years, and in 1886 was succeeded by Blanco, who handed the office over to Dr. Rojas Paul in 1888. Crespo did not like this and started a revolution, which was quickly suppressed.

He then fled from Venezuela and went to Peru, coming later to this city where he lived through the greater part of the year 1889. In 1892, when Dr. R. Andueza Palacio, then President of Venezuela, proclaimed himself Dictator, Crespo raised an army, defeated Palacio and several other aspiring politicians, and was proclaimed Provisional President on Oct. 10.

On Oct. 25 his government was recognized by the American Minister, and Crespo was made President. He reorganized the Government, and gave it a Constitution based on that of the United States. In 1894 he was re-elected President, retired on Feb. 20 of this year, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, turning the Government over to Gen. Guzman Alvarez, President of the Government Council.

At the election last September Gen. Ignacio Andrade, a friend of Crespo, was elected President at the first popular election for that office ever held in the country, defeating Rojas Paul, a former President, and Gen. Hernandez, who was called during the campaign "the Bryan of Venezuela." There is a provision in the Constitution that there shall be no elections in Venezuela while an insurrection is in progress. So Hernandez and his followers became revolutionists in order to prevent the election of Senators in December, this body being necessary to constitutionally complete the election of Andrade. Crespo undertook the campaign against Hernandez and his band of from 300 to 500 guerrillas, and it was while surrounding them in their mountain fastnesses that he met his death.

FORTY-ONE MINERS PERISH.

The Whitwick Colliery, in Leicestershire, England, on Fire.

LONDON, April 19.—The Whitwick Colliery, in Leicestershire, is on fire. It is believed that forty-one lives have been lost.

PRINCE HENRY AT SHANGHAI.

He Receives Presents Worth 30,000 Taels from the Chinese.

SHANGHAI, April 19.—Prince Henry of Prussia to-day received the Chinese officials, Foreign Consuls, and a deputation of Germans, who presented him with some white jade and ancient gold carvings, fifteen valuable porcelains, and a jade sceptre, the presents being worth 30,000 taels in all.

The Taotai's ball in honor of the Prince was a great success, a gorgeous scene being witnessed.

The festivities will continue to-day.

PERU'S ENVOY TO BOLIVIA.

Young Men of Lima Give a Banquet to Dr. Chacaltana.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, April 18.—The young men of this city gave a banquet last night to Dr. Chacaltana, who is upon the point of going to Bolivia as Peruvian envoy to that republic. During the course of a speech upon that occasion Dr. Chacaltana said he would endeavor to strengthen mutual confidence between the two nations, "united by transcendent destinies."

The Bolivian Minister replied, saying that in the name of his Government he could assure all present that Dr. Chacaltana's mission would be met by Bolivia with the fullest reciprocity, adding that Bolivia desired "that each nation should possess what was legally its own."

CHILE, PERU, AND BOLIVIA.

Settlement of Their Troubles by Negotiation Well Advanced.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, April 19.—It is reported in well-informed circles that the arrangement which has been under consideration between the Chilian Government and Senhor G. E. Billinghurst, Vice President of Peru, as to the disposition of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, now held by Chile under the treaty of Ancon, has finally been concluded.

It is also probable that in the course of the next fifteen days the dispute between Chile and Bolivia will be settled.

It was understood when the negotiations between Chile and Bolivia began that Chile would deliver to Bolivia under an agreement between the two governments the port of Pisagua, or Mexillones.

Pope Leo Sees an American Bishop.

ROME, April 19.—The Pope to-day received in audience the Right Rev. Sebastian Messmer, Bishop of Green Bay, Wis.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

They Hold a Banquet at Delmonico's and Patriotic Utterances Cause Much Enthusiasm.

One hundred and ten veterans and guests attended the annual banquet of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association at Delmonico's last night. Prior to the banquet the veterans discussed the present crisis, and some of them became very enthusiastic. Col. Dimond went over the history of the Seventh Regiment, and the tender of the Veteran Association to guard the State during the absence of the Seventh on duty was received with enthusiasm.

The Rev. George R. Van De Water, in responding to the toast of "Our Flag," said: "Whatever may be the cause for the present crisis, my dear friends, when authority at Washington shall strike the tocsin, let us say, 'Lead on and we will follow.' If we do go into war now—God forbid it; I am still hoping it will be averted—it will be to suppress human suffering, and that is the holiest cause we can battle for. If the President of the United States demand it, it makes no matter whether it is in accord with our opinion or not; whether right or wrong; I say, my friends of the Seventh Regiment, with God's help let us go." The speaker closed amid great enthusiasm.

The response to the toasts were as follows: "The Seventh Regiment," Col. Daniel Appleton; "Recollections of a Private in the Rear Rank," Simeon Ford; "April '61," Gen. Daniel Butterfield; "The Ladies," Gen. E. L. Viele.

MRS. WHITNEY BROUGHT HOME.

Reaches This City on a Special Train from Aiken, S. C.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, whose injury, incurred in being knocked from a horse while riding several weeks ago at Aiken, S. C., has kept her on a bed of sickness and pain ever since, reached this city yesterday morning, after a journey of about twenty-four hours, and was taken at once to her home, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street. She made the trip in a private train, accompanied by her husband, her physician, Dr. McGraham of Aiken, and some trained nurses.

Mrs. Whitney stood the journey splendidly, and not only reached New York without having suffered a set-back, but feeling in good spirits. It is presumed that she will stay in her home in this city until her complete recovery, which is confidently looked for. She has steadily improved since the accident.

WOMEN ON MR. McKINLEY.

Discussion at the Meeting of the Society for Political Study.

At the last meeting of the season of the Woman's Society for Political Study, held at the Tuxedo yesterday, Miss Helen Clark read a paper upon President McKinley. A general discussion followed.

"I am glad in this crisis we have got such a man as McKinley," said one member. "He is the right man in the right place."

"I never could swallow McKinley's speaking of the Maine disaster as an 'incident,' said another. "We have had to put up with many insults from Spain outside of Cuba."

"I am inclined to think that McKinley finished himself when he finished that tariff bill," said Miss Stevens, who is one of the society's chief speakers. "It is certain that it has taken a long time for him to decide whether the reconcentrados should be free or not."

"Even though the delay in Congress has been a disgrace, I am glad," said another member, "for it keeps things back, and perhaps even the Spaniards will begin to think by and by. We don't want Hawaii, we don't want Cuba, we don't want any of those low-down people."

There were a few mild hisses at this.

A motherly looking member observed that, as a woman, the Queen Regent of Spain had her heartiest sympathies. She was warmly applauded.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake stood up as the defender of the President. "I am sorry," said she, in the course of her remarks, "to see ladies who are old enough to remember the last war—I don't want to speak disparagingly—talking in favor of this war. We are already beginning to feel the evil effects in suspension of industries and depreciation in values."

After some further discussion a resolution expressing sympathy with the President, appreciation of his wisdom in securing the delay needful for a proper preparation for hostilities, and confidence that he will "do all in his power to avert from our land the untold horrors which war will surely bring, was adopted."

Three weeks ago the society sent an official letter to Congress condemning the dilatory action of the President.

Junior Badminton Club Tourney.

The last tournament of the Junior Badminton Club for the season, held last night at the Berkeley Armory, resulted as follows: Winners of the ladies' tournament, Miss Elsie E. de Kay, Miss Ethel N. Barclay, and Miss Alice B. Kemble, the prizes being a Dresden handled parason, given by Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr.; a silver inkstand, given by Mrs. Lawrence Wells, and a silver picture frame, given by Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr. Winners of men's tournament, Charles R. Swords, Charles L. Riker, and H. McK. Ferriday, the prizes being a clock given by Mrs. Henry L. Morris, a silver gilt picture frame, given by Mrs. Philip Livingston, wife of the President of the club, and a silver shaving set, given by the club.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A fair in aid of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church is now running in the basement of the church, in East Forty-third Street, and will last every evening till April 29.

Mrs. Henry J. Gielow gave one of her dramatic recitals last evening for the benefit of charity, at the home of Mrs. James Simpson, 272 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Daughters of the Revolution, State Society, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, both celebrated the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the Battle of Lexington in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

The last recital in the series "The History of Song," given by Mrs. Grenville Snelling and W. J. Henderson, which was to have taken place at 3:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. John E. Cowdin, 13 Gramercy Park, was postponed a week.

An entertainment and a euchre party at which there were 2,500 players, took place in the main portion of the Grand Central Palace Monday night. The beneficiary was the Champlain Club near Plattsburg, N. Y., a Catholic organization. Many prominent Catholic laymen and clergymen were present.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon at the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee with tea served at 5 o'clock by the Sunbeam League of the ward. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water and Charles C. Beaman. About 200 people were present.

The United States Daughters of 1812, New York State, met in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon and listened to historical papers and music. Mrs. E. A. Greely made a patriotic speech, and said that we had to teach Spain that she was 400 years behind the times. The society voted to support the President.

The Clothiers' Association of New York City gave a banquet to their retiring President, Julius Hammerslough, who has held the post for fifteen years, in Delmonico's small ballroom Monday night, and presented him a silver loving cup. Marcus M. Marks, his successor, presided, and a number of toasts were responded to, one of them by S. Rosenthal, Jr., of Baltimore, President of the National Clothiers' Association.

The New York Branch of the Vassar Students' Aid Society, will hold an authors' reception at Miss Brown's School, 715 Fifth Avenue, on Friday evening. F. Hopkinson Smith, Richard Le Gallienne, John Kendrick Bangs, Paul Du Chaillu, E. A. Dithmar, and Mrs. Margaret Sutton Brisco Hopkins will read selections from their writings. Mrs. Burton Harrison and Herbert Arnold, the violinist, will also contribute to the enjoyment of the evening. Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained of Miss Carol Cooke, 126 West Seventieth Street.

Clarence Andrews gave a musical entertainment under the auspices of the Society of Musical Arts, for which he is manager, in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at 9 o'clock Monday night. Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; MacKenzie Gordon, tenor, and Dr. Carl Dufft, bass, gave the song-cycle, "In a Persian Garden," under the direction of Victor Harris. Vance Thompson's "Floriane's Dream" was interpreted, with orchestral accompaniment, by Mlle. Severine, Ethelbert Nevin being at the piano.

The Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hane Quartet.

The fourth and last concert of the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hane Quartet was given in Chamber Music Hall last evening. The programme consisted of a quartet in F major, Haydn; solo quartet, op. 61, Spohr; quintet for strings and piano, Dvorak.

The best work of the evening was done in the first number, which was played with feeling and sonority of tone. The ensemble of the quartet has improved greatly under the patient and painstaking practice that it has done this Winter. Not since the weird C minor sonata of Grieg, for violin and piano, was played at the first concert of the season by Mr. Kaltenborn and Miss Thompson of Boston, has any number on the programmes elicited such enthusiastic appreciation as this dainty and melodious quartet by Haydn.

Like most of Spohr's quartets, the one given last evening was written largely for the glorification of the violin, with the accompaniment of the other instruments. In the clean and polished rendering given by Mr. Kaltenborn last evening, this young violinist gave evidence of really great technical skill. The Dvorak quintet was played with inspiriting dash and much feeling. Rudolf Zwintscher, the pianist, did some very creditable work, and revealed the possession of a fine touch and a clear, singing tone.

Melba Sings in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The opening to-night of the opera season with Melba in "La Traviata" was one of the greatest operatic successes ever known here. The audience was large, and was representative of the best society. The season of three nights promises to be profitable. Melba in the first act received a perfect ovation.

NOTABLE APRIL WEDDINGS

Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes Is Married to Jules J. Vatable at Her Father's Home.

DR. PARKHURST OFFICIATES

Miss Blanche Hortense Aucaigne, Daughter of Consul General Aucaigne of Paraguay, Becomes the Wife of Emil Ams—Other Marriages.

One of the most notable weddings which have taken place this season was celebrated at the home of Col. Thomas Stokes, 8 West Fifty-third Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His daughter, Miss Elizabeth Cossitt Stokes, was the bride and Jules J. Vatable was the bridegroom. Mr. Vatable is a Catholic, but the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, 9 Madison Avenue, officiated.

The bride is widely known in metropolitan society, and has a decided reputation for beauty. Her marriage had aroused much anticipation, and some 600 or 800 fashionable people attended the reception which followed it, the ceremony itself being witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends.

The house was effectively decorated with flowers and greens, American Beauty roses being used in the hall. A priedieu was erected before a bower of palms and roses, and here the bridegroom, attended by his brother, Auguste S. Vatable, met the bride. A stringed orchestra played the "Lohengrin" Wedding March as the bridal procession entered, headed by the ushers—Frederic A. Juilliard, the bride's cousin; Harold McCormick of Chicago, F. Louis Slade, Harry P. Robbins, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Francis J. Otis, George R. Dyer, and George Vassar, Jr. Then came the bridesmaids—Miss Julia Fay Bradley, Miss Julia S. Clark, Miss Edith Hyde of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Catherine A. C. Dodge, Miss Ada Godfrey, and Miss Lucy W. Talmadge. They were all gowned in crêpe de chine, trimmed with ecru lace in four different shades of pink, deepest in the costumes of the pair walking first and growing lighter with each succeeding pair. All carried carnations of corresponding shades of pink. The matron of honor, the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert McMaster Gillespie, followed, gowned in delicate shell pink crêpe de chine, trimmed with ecru lace. She carried white roses, and wore a short tulle veil. She wore a butterfly aigrette, as did each of the bridesmaids.

The bride came in on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white satin, the corsage and the front of the skirt being embroidered with pearls, and a point lace veil completely covering a long Court train, and fastened with a fleur-de-lis of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Selections from "Tristan und Isolde" were played during the ceremony and Mendelssohn's Wedding March after it.

The reception following lasted until about 6 P. M. Col. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Robert McM. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Vatable, parents of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Hoe, Mrs. Leon Marié, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Miss Madeleine Knowlton, and Miss Julia Dent Grant were among the guests.

Mr. Vatable, who is an architect, is a graduate of Columbia College of the class of '94, a member of the Zeta Psi and Racquet Clubs, and the Ardsley Casino. He and his bride will sail for Europe Saturday on the Navarre to return in June. Mr. Stokes has presented to his daughter the brownstone house 11 East Forty-ninth Street, and there Mr. and Mrs. Vatable will live on their return.

Brussel—Sidenberg.

Miss Florence Hattie Sidenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sidenberg, and Dennis George Brussel were married at 6 P. M. yesterday in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, pastor of Temple Emanu-El officiating, assisted by the associate minister of the temple, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. Elbert Brussel was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Reuben, Hecht, William R. Sidenberg, Herbert Brussel, Myron Schafer, Leonard Schafer, Lawrence Brussel and Alfred S. Sidenberg. The bride wore white satin and point lace, a point lace veil, fastened with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom's mother, and a pearl-and-diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Minnie Sidenberg was the maid of honor. Miss Elsie Sidenberg and Miss Alice Sidenberg were bridesmaids, and Miss Marion Lichtenstein and Miss Clare Sidenberg were flower girls. A wedding supper for 400 and a dance followed the ceremony, in the large ballroom. Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Max Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schafer, and Mr. and Mrs. Sol Lichtenstein were among the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidenberg are prominent members of the Temple Emanu-El. The bridegroom is a member of the Freundschaft Club and a son of the late Adolph Brussel.

Ams—Aucaigne.

A wedding of much social interest yesterday was that of Miss Blanche Hortense Aucaigne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Aucaigne of 357 Boulevard, and Emil Ams, which took place at noon in the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The bride's father is a well-known literary man and Consul General of Paraguay in this city. Prof. Leo Kofler, the bride's music teacher, presided at the organ. The pastor, the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with daisies and palms. The ushers were William H. Fischer, Charles G. Gunther, Theodore Hansen, and J. H. Scheuch. The maid of honor was Miss Nettie Smith. The bride was in white satin and duchesse lace, and wore a tulle veil, fastened with a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom's mother. Max Fichter was best man. A reception followed in the pink room at Delmonico's.

Blackwell—Searles.

Miss Grace Anita Searles, youngest daughter of John E. Searles of the American Sugar Refining Company, and Francis Ogden Blackwell, a prominent society and clubman of Brooklyn, were married at 8 o'clock last evening in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Hurst of Washington. The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, was gowned in white satin, with point lace trimmings, and wore a tulle veil, with shower bouquets of lilies of the valley. Two nieces of the bride, Miss Anita and Miss Hattie Stearns, were the bridesmaids. The best man was Josiah Leon, and the ushers were Louis Stearns, J. Parker Dodd, Frank Enos, Stewart Brown, E. A. Carolan, W. L. R. Emmett, Maurice Oudin, and John Conover. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's father, 810 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Whitehead—Chur.

EAST ORANGE, April 19.—In Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Miss Grace Chur, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chur of Halsted Street, East Orange, was married to Robert Van Cleve Whitehead of Trenton. The Rev. William Whiting Davis performed the ceremony. A sister of the bride, Miss Mary Chur, was maid of honor, and Harvey F. Whitehead, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Louis S. Cheverier, N. L. Petty, S. W. Blackwell, and F. W. Whitehead of Trenton; Conrad Hewitt of New York, and Wilfred M. Hague of East Orange. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Spooner—Flammer.

Miss Louise Mason Flammer and Ralph P. Spooner were married yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Thomas McK. Brown. Miss Alice Flammer, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid. Ramsey Puegnett was best man. Only the relatives of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. The bridal couple went to Boston, and will be gone about two weeks. The bride is the daughter of City Magistrate Charles A. Flammer of 245 West Forty-fourth Street.

Koehler—Seisil.

The wedding of Miss Bertha V. Seisil, daughter of Mrs. Amanda Seisil of 164 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Arnold W. Koehler took place at noon yesterday in Delmonico's small ballroom. The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, pastor of Temple Emanu-El, officiated, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Lyman Bloomingdale. Edwin H. Koehler was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Gustav Seisil, Oscar Seisil, and Edwin Seisil, brothers of the bride; Jerome H. Koehler, brother of the bridegroom; Samuel Bloomingdale, and Alfred L. Peck. The bride, who was unattended, wore white satin and point lace, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Her tulle veil was fastened with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldberger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Brenner, Miss Elsa Rothschild, Miss Lulu Waxelbaum, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bloomingdale were among the guests at the reception following.

Charretier—Tuckerman.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 19.—The wedding of Abel A. Charretier of Paris to Miss Blanche R. Tuckerman, niece of Mr. Joseph Tuckerman of this city, took place at St. Mary's Church at noon. The Rev. Father Cronan celebrated a nuptial mass, and performed the ceremony. The bride was attired in white silk, and wore a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a Prayer Book. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Felix Tuckerman acted as best man, and Col. Samuel R. Honey and Mr. L. C. Tuckerman were the ushers. Relatives and immediate friends attended the service, and a short reception followed. The church altar was prettily draped with palms and plants, and a special programme of music, prepared by Prof. Fredericks, followed the ceremony at the bride's residence, in Tauro Park. In the afternoon the couple left for New York, whence they will sail for Paris.

Meyers—Rothschild.

Miss Blanche Rothschild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Rothschild, was married to Herman Meyers of St. Louis at the home of her parents, 226 East Sixty-eighth Street, last night. The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler of Temple Beth-El officiated, and several of the bridegroom's relatives from St. Louis were present. The bride wore white satin. A wedding supper followed the ceremony.

Spiegle—Meurer.

Miss Emma D. Meurer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Meurer of 501 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, was married last evening in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Convent Avenue, to Frederick M. Spiegle of Passaic, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Patey. There was no reception, the couple starting immediately on their wedding trip through the South.

Bonner—Schmitt.

Miss Marie Louise Schmitt of 45 Sherman Place, Jersey City Heights, and John Bonner, also of Jersey City, were married yesterday at St. Nicholas's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City Heights. The Rev. John Weyland officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Anna Schmitt. The bridesmaids were Miss Elsie Morschauser and Miss Eva Schmitt. The best man was Charles Natteford. Among the guests was Mayor Hoos.

Martel—Laughlin.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 19.—The marriage of Miss Marguerite Laughlin of Plainfield to A. M. R. Martel of Canada took place last night in St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. W. H. Miller officiating. Miss Carrie Smith was bridesmaid and George Goodyou best man.

McDOWELL-MARSHALL NUPTIALS

New Yorker to Wed Laura Wainsford of Della Fox's Opera Company.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The marriage of Miss Daisy Marshall of Chicago to William Hume McDowell of New York will be solemnized at the residence of Miss Marshall's sister, Mrs. George F. Wisshack, 149 Warren Avenue, Wednesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Bixby of St. Paul's Episcopal Church will perform the ceremony, and the bride will be attended by Miss Jessie Clark of Newark, N. J., and Mrs. Ina May Irwin.

Miss Marshall is widely known in theatrical circles as Laura Wainsford, being for two seasons connected with the operatic forces of Miss Della Fox when that singer was a star.

PASSENGERS FROM KLONDIKE.

Those Arriving in Tacoma Bring Favorable News—The Year's Yield Placed at $30,000,000.

TACOMA, Washington, April 19.—The steamer Utopia arrived last night, bringing 80 passengers from Dyea, Skaguay, and Wrangel, including eight Klondikers and four from Stewart River. The men from Dawson are M. B. Hall, Spokane; P. M. Madole, Tacoma; W. E. Lloyd, Cripple Creek; Christopher Morgan, Butte, Cal.; H. A. Sheppard and A. W. Sheppard, Montana, and Charles McGrew and John Nadeau, Seattle.

They found Thirty and Sixty Mile Rivers breaking up, and say but few more Klondikers will come out overland. Everything was encouraging when they left Dawson. Dumps are piled high with dirt from bed rock, in which precious metal can be seen glistening. Morgan, recently from Fort Yukon, advises miners to strike for the American side, where numerous gold-yielding creeks and rivers remain unprospected. Only most hardy men, he says, should attempt the trip.

Prior to starting out Charles Meadows, who arrived Sunday, spent four weeks examining claims on the more important creeks in the Klondike Country. He places this year's production at $30,000,000, declaring that to be a conservative estimate. The greater part of that amount is now on dumps, and washing will begin next month.

From the middle of May, Dawson will be the liveliest mining town in the world, until the steamers start down river. Passages on all first boats have been purchased, and those who will sell their rights to go down river first can get high premiums.

During heavy weather last week the ship Mercury sunk within a few feet of Skaguay wharf. She lies almost on her beam ends. Her cargo of lumber is being taken out.

The Quill Club Dinner.

The sixty-seventh regular meeting of the Quill Club was held at the Windsor Hotel last night, over 150 members gathering for an informal dinner. It was down on the programme as "An evening with quaint people," and three speakers confined themselves to recounting their experiences among such. George B. Grinnell talked about the Indian. A. Wordsworth Longfellow of Boston told some funny stories, and kept his hearers convulsed with laughter with his tales of the New England coast people. The Rev. Dr. W. G. Puddefot of South Framingham, Mass., also spoke in a humorous vein, drawing from a fund of stories about the darkies of the South.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Montgomery A. Kellogg.

Montgomery A. Kellogg, Chief Engineer of Construction of the Park Department, died at his home, 177 Alexander Avenue, in the Bronx, yesterday from a complication of Bright's disease and other maladies.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1830, and was educated in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy. He was employed in railroad work in Ohio, and later helped in building the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad between New York and Albany. Then he built the Georgetown (D. C.) Water Works. Forty years ago he settled in New York and accepted a place in the Park Department. He had a thorough knowledge of civil engineering, and was steadily promoted, until he was made Chief Engineer in 1871. During the Tweed régime he had charge of all the work of the Park Department from the Battery up to Fort George. He also supervised the improvements in Sixth and Seventh Avenues, the Boulevard, St. Nicholas Avenue, and other thoroughfares. Although formerly a robust man, the large amount of work that he accomplished with very little rest aged him prematurely, and his physicians said that his last illness was caused by overwork. He had not taken a vacation in twenty years.

William H. Ellis.

Ex-Mayor William H. Ellis of Hoboken died Monday at his home. He was born in Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., in 1838. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, and served during the war as a Lieutenant. He was elected a Freeholder of Hudson County in the Fall of 1889, and served one term. He also served three terms as a member of the City Council and two years as Street Commissioner. Dec. 21, 1892, he was appointed Mayor of Hoboken by the Board of Common Council to fill the unexpired term of Edward A. Stanton, who resigned to accept the appointment of Sheriff of Hudson County by Gov. Abbet to fill the unexpired term of John J. McPhillips, deceased.

Mr. Ellis is survived by his widow.

Dr. Erasmus Garrett.

Dr. Erasmus Garrett, for a quarter of a century Chief Medical Inspector of Chicago's Health Department and one of the most eminent authorities on small pox in the world, died of heart failure yesterday afternoon at his residence, 751 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. Six weeks ago Dr. Garrett had an attack of nervous prostration. He was confined to his bed for a time, but appeared to be on the mend. Monday he took a long drive, after which he was seized with a peculiar weakness, from which he did not rally. Dr. Garrett was born in Frederick County, Md., Feb. 14, 1836, and was graduated from the University of Maryland.

Col. Hector D. Lane.

Col. Hector D. Lane, President of the American Cotton Growers' Association, and former Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama, died of paralysis at his home, in Limestone County, yesterday, aged forty-six years. He had been ill for six weeks. Col. Lane was one of the most prominent planters in the South. Five years ago he conceived the idea of obtaining a high price for cotton by concerted action among Southern farmers to reduce the acreage, and with this end in view organized the American Cotton Growers' Association, of which he was President from its inception.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. ABRAHAM BARBER, aged eighty-six, the oldest retired minister of the Troy Methodist Episcopal Conference, died Monday night in Saratoga.

Mrs. JULIUS McAFFEE, a daughter of the late Gen. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, died in Washington very suddenly yesterday from heart disease. Mrs. McAffee was a poetess and authoress of some note.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

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MARRIED.

FLAMMER—SPOONER.—On Tuesday, April 19, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. T. McKee Brown, Louise Mason, daughter of Charles A. Flammer, to Ralph P. Spooner.

SMITHERS—BOUSE.—On Tuesday, April 19, at St. James's P. E. Church, by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, assisted by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., Francis Sidney Smithers to Mabel Stevens Bouse, daughter of Austin and Alice Blanchard Stevens.

VATABLE—STOKES.—On Tuesday, April 19, at 8 West 53d St., by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., Elizabeth Cossitt Stokes, daughter of Thomas Stokes, Esq., to Jules Joseph Vatable.

DIED.

ANTHON.—Sunday, April 17, Emilia C. Anthon, youngest daughter of Edward and Helen L. Anthon.

Funeral services at her late residence, 29 West 33d St., Wednesday, April 20, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BISHOP.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday, April 19, 1898, Helen Staples, beloved wife of Sydney Bishop.

Funeral services from residence, Friday, April 22, at 3 P. M.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Monday, April 18, at his home, Rockledge, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson, Ernest O. Chamberlin, in his 38th year.

Funeral services Thursday, April 21, at 2 P. M., at the house.

FILLEY.—On Sunday, April 17, 1898, Arthur Edward, son of the late Samuel R. and Abbie R. Filley.

Funeral services, private, at his late residence, 982 Prospect Av., Wednesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

KROSS.—Suddenly, Sunday, April 17, Edith Oakley, only child of Samuel A. and Hattie L. Kross, in her ninth year, at 69 East 111th St.

Funeral Wednesday morning, April 20, at 10:30.

LANIER.—On Monday morning, April 18, Sarah, wife of Charles Lanier and daughter of the late Thomas Egleston.

Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Wednesday, April 20, 4 P. M. Interment at Lenox, Mass. Please omit flowers.

LATHROP.—George Parsons Lathrop, suddenly, on Tuesday, April 19, in his 47th year.

Notice of funeral later.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, April 18, at 52 Park Av., Mary Louisa, widow of the late Howard Potter, in her 70th year.

Funeral services at Grace Church on Wednesday morning, April 20, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROBINSON.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 18, 1898, Emma Robinson, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, 73 Maple Av., Morristown.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 19.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ANTHON, Emilie C., 29 W. 33d St.	29	17
ANDERSON, Ann, Almshouse	66	17
BELLACK, Max, 200 2d Av.	40	17
BUTLER, Annie, St. Luke's Hospital	40	16
BAISLEY, William, 122 W. 101st St.	60	18
BLAU, Rebecca, 142 Norfolk St.	1	19
BOYD, Eliza J., 326 W. 34th St.	73	18
BLOCK, Ellen, 456 Brook Av.	62	16
BROWN, Annie, 445 W. 40th St.	83	18
BINNER, Francis, 122 E. 59th St.	37	18
CHUDOBA, John, 1,887 Madison Av.	63	16
CHARTRESS, J., 115 Edgecomb Av.	44	17
CUMMINSKY, Barth, 691 3d Av.	50	17
CLARK, William E., 600 E. 139th St	39	14
CRONIN, Daniel, St. Joseph's Hosp.	34	17
CROWLEY, Augustus, 620 Grand St.	81	14
DALEY, William, 54 Goerck St.	3	18
DAMPF, Caroline, 303 E. 129th St.	72	17
DEMLER, Louise M., 2,760 8th Av.	1	17
DIEKE, Carl H., M. E. Church Home	76	18
DOLAN, Ann, 715 10th Av.	58	17
DONOVAN, Thomas, Seton Hospital	44	17
EWEN, Henry W., 614 E. 150th St.	34	16
FERGUSON, Catharine, 384 8th Av.	48	16
FURNESS, Mary, 2,013 2d Av.	66	18
FRIED, Emanuel, 3,113 3d Av.	3	17
GILL, Thomas J., 7 Centre Market Pl	46	17
GRAHAM, John, 157 W. 21st St.	68	17
GRATKIN, Nettie, 160 W. 84th St.	43	18
GOUZALEY, Matilde, 374 Columbus Av	40	18
GRETZ, Arthur, 126 Stanton St.	45	15
GIBNEY, Thomas, 223 Park Row	30	18
GREENE, Honora, 56 Watts St.	47	17
HARTNEY, Patrick, 1,857 2d Av.	34	17
HADDOCK, Jane, Manh. State Hosp.	82	16
HARNSIN, Elsie C., 250 W. 16th St.	1	18
HUME, Marguerite E., 216 W. 104th St	9	19
HEALY, Thomas, 101 Christopher St.	37	17
HARP, John, 16 E. 2d St.	65	12
JOHNSON, Edward, 36 Hamilton St.	1	17
JEROLOMA, Antonio, 18 Hester St.	58	17
KILLEN, Charles J., 165 Greenwich Av	1	18
KEENAN, Catharine, 4 Goerck St.	45	17
KOSSMAN, Gustave, 446 W. 40th St.	1	18
KUTTNER, Adolph, 39 Monroe St.	70	11
KEAR, Charles, 141 W. 62d St.	9	17
KRAUSE, Sarah A., 2,419 8th Av.	37	17
KNOWLES, John C., 20 W. 64th St.	39	18
KROSO, Edith, 69 E. 111th St.	8	17
LAFFIN, Lizzie, 1,961 3d Av.	21	16
LEVY, Simon, 78 W. 90th St.	88	17
LING, John, Home for Incurables	37	18
LEVY, Harry, 235 E. 51st St.	1	18
LEVY, Deborah, 113 E. 103d St.	51	18
LAINER, Sarah E., 30 E. 37th St.	60	18
LYNCH, William, Grand St. and Bowery	44	19
LEVIN, Philip, 435 Grand St.	59	19
LEILACH, Henry, 171 E. 63d St.	40	18
LUTZ, Charles, 251 Eldridge St.	42	17
McFARLAND, Michael, 139 Forsyth St	77	17
McGUIRE, Margaret, 1,315 3d Av.	70	18
McLAUGHLIN, Mary, 204 W. 32d St.	79	17
McMANUS, Margaret, 139 W. 100th St	32	17
MILLS, Margaret, 216 Mulberry St.	46	16
MUNDT, Charles, 327 E. 58th St.	31	17
MURPHY, Gertrude, 132 E. 45th St.	5	17
MAHONEY, Clarence, 2,048 3d Av.	2	17
MURPHY, Stephen, 222 W. 67th St.	25	13
MEYERS, Edward, 426 4th Av.	36	19
MAXWELL, Thomas, 663 Broadway	44	18
MOTT, Vanton, 317 W. 33d St.	58	19
MATTHEWS, Margaret, Nazareth Hosp	1	17
MURPHY, Patrick, Almshouse	77	17
MALONEY, John, City Hospital	38	17
NICHOLL, Joseph, Foundling Hospital	1	15
O'ROURKE, John, 1,626 Avenue B.	41	17
O'HARE, William, 254 Henry St.	23	18
POTTER, Mary, 52 Park Av.	69	18
POMPILIO, Madelina, 356 E. 112th St	20	19
PFEFFERMANN, Henry, 632 E. 149th	46	16
QUINLAN, Arthur P., 557 Brook Av.	1	16
ROACHE, Ann, 347 E. 47th St.	70	17
REMINGTON, C. P., Bellevue Hosp.	51	17
RILEY, John, Almshouse	32	17
ROSS, Ida, 247 W. 32d St.	27	17
SWARTZ, Frances, 419 W. 37th St.	2	17
SMITH, Sarah, 450 W. 42d St.	95	17
STRACKERJAN, A., 76 Maiden Lane	44	17
STRAUSS, Hannah, 351 E. 4th St.	47	17
SCHURER, Elsa, 523 E. 85th St.	4	18
SHIELDS, Katie, 163 E. 85th St.	23	17
SOBIESKY, Clarence, Bellevue Hosp.	61	13
STANTON, Mary, 528 W. 28th St.	60	16
TOBIN, Edna, 440 W. 35th St.	1	18
WALSH, Thomas F., 119 Bond St.	2	17
WEST, Frank, Mills Hotel	35	17
WALLACE, Florence A., 30 E. 30th St	4	18
WILLIAMS, Edith L., 104 W. 81st St.	4	18
WILSON, Andrew, Brooklyn	60	17
WHERTY, Patrick, 9½ Jane St.	59	17
WARREN, John, 329 E. 63d St.	2	18
WELSH, Thomas, 688 E. 163d St.	28	16

Brooklyn.

AMES, Edward G., 52 Van Buren St.	40	18
BENNETT, Effie, 199 39th St.	2	18
BAVE, Sarah, 206 De Kalb Av.	57	17
BRAVER, Hyman, 98 Humboldt St.	2	18
BUTLER, Henry, Kings County Hos.	76	15
BECHTOLD, Charles S., 442 Kosciusko	2	19
CARTER, John, 179 Oakland St.	73	17
CLADEL, Cecilia, 414 4th Av.	40	18
CUNNION, Ellen A., 304 Jay St.	59	18
CUNNINGHAM, John, 971 Dean St.	36	17
CATUSCO, Saverio, 113 Graham St.	2	17
CORBETT, Mary, 288 Sackett St.	37	18
DAWSON, Winifred, 222 11th St.	71	18
DUFFY, Joseph P., 239 Nassau St.	22	18
ECKHARDT, Frederick, 142 Newell St	1	18
EARWICKER, David H., 15 Weirfield	35	18
FLATERY, Lizzie A., 63 Flatbush Av.	38	18
FINNIE, John, Kings County Hosp.	56	15
FARRELL, Daniel, 343 Van Brunt St	44	18
FREITAG, Johanna M., 325 Floyd St.	72	18
GLASCOTT, Margaret, 64 S. 3d St.	82	16
GATHMAN, Hattie E., 115 Grove St.	19	17
GALLAGHER, Rosanna, 795A Willoughby Av.	78	17
HUFF, Thomas, 874 Atlantic Av.	4	18
HODGSON, Robert, 4,264 Fulton St.	1	18
HELWIG, Louisa, 216 Johnson Av.	68	17
HENDRICKS, Cornelius O., 583 Greene Av.	68	17
HENDERSON, Jennie, 132 Hull St.	34	18
JONES, L. D. E. S., 108 Bushwick Av.	1	18
JOHNSON, Leonora, 886 Gates Av.	7	18
KIDDER, George H., 15 Hale Av.	19	17
KELLARD, Catharine, 204 Nassau St.	53	17
LAUTENBACH, Emma, 176 Melrose	23	17
MITCHELL, James, 108 Carroll St.	45	17
MURPHY, Anna, 125 Eldert St.	1	19
MORTON, Thomas, 230 Tompkins Av.	67	19
MANSCALCHI, Albert, 150 21st St.	1	18
McMAHON, William J., 135 Ryerson St	3	18
McVICAR, Robert, 971 De Kalb Av.	66	18
PETERS, Carl J., St. Mary's Hosp.	58	16
QUICK, Robert H., 767A Lafayette Av	57	16
RELLER, Anne, 313 Melrose St.	44	17
RYAN, George R., 449 Sackett St.	6	18
ROEMER, William, 79 Bleecker St.	74	17
STEIN, Cecilia, 1,706 Fulton St.	58	17
SKOWFOR, Charlotte B., Sherman St. and Rogers Av.	6	17
SCHANE, Vincent J., 223 N. 8th St.	53	18
SMITH, Elizabeth, 522 Lexington Av.	58	18
SWASEY, Ella A., 9 Ocean Place	46	18
VREDENBURGH, William B., 734 De Kalb Av.	55	19
WHITE, Alvin G., 146 Cambridge Pl.	31	17
YODISH, Joseph, 19 President St.	1	19

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MAY NUMBER (NOW READY) CONTAINS:
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Union Pacific Railway
EASTERN DIVISION BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of all mortgage bonds and interest coupons issued by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, under the mortgage dated August 1, 1865, that, in accordance with the notice heretofore given, I will pay such bonds and coupons at the banking house of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, at 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 25TH DAY OF APRIL, 1898. Bonds without coupons will be paid at $1,175.10. Coupons will be paid at face and interest. Bonds and coupons should be presented on the day named, as thereafter payment will be made through the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kansas.
WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.
Dated April 11th, 1898.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY,
Pittsburg, Penn., April 16th, 1898.
Coupon No. 36, for six months' interest due January 1st, 1898, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York City, on presentation, on and after May 1st, 1898.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

SAINT LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898.
The above bonds will be paid, principal and interest, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at maturity, on May 1, 1898. Interest will cease at that date.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintance, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 133 [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market inactive.

Although over night Congress did all in its power to declare war, and although there were no doubts expressed as to the President's sanction of the Cuban resolutions, Wall Street continued optimistic and hopeful yesterday. The stock market is apparently awaiting actual hostilities. Nothing short of fighting would seem powerful enough to move prices or to bring about either a buying or a selling movement. Manifestly the United States is upon the very brink of war with a foreign power, yet in the stock market yesterday transactions aggregated less than 200,000 shares and fluctuations kept within fractional limits.

⁂

Washington was productive of but little news during the day. All eyes were turned toward the White House, watching for the President's ultimatum to Spain. But the stock market showed but little interest in any developments. The decision in the anti-coal trust case, which in ordinary times would have brought about a movement in the coal stocks, fell flat. The weakness of Spanish 4s and of our own Government securities had no effect upon stocks. Despite the warlike developments of Monday night, Wall Street persisted in believing that in some vague way hostilities are to be averted.

⁂

At the close prices generally registered net declines. In but few of the active stocks, however, did these declines amount to more than a full point. The traders of the Stock Exchange were sellers apparently for the short account. Commission houses were rather more active than heretofore on the buying side. But at no time was there much interest manifested in the market and at no time was the trading characterised by any snap or vigor.

⁂

Of late there have been indications of renewed buying by smaller speculators trading on margins. Many of these purchasers have been professional Stock Exchange traders, converted to the bull side by the continued delay, which has been responsible for the theory that war is to be averted. This buying has been scattered, but in bulk it has amounted to considerable. On the other hand, none of the larger interests have yet shown any inclination to come into the market as buyers. Nor has Wall Street's public had much to do with stocks of late, although what commission house interest there is in the market is largely on the long side.

⁂

Government bonds were very weak. The sales were $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 108¼@108; $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 116¾, and $52,000 do., coupon, at 117⅝@117⅝@118.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ann. Arbor pf.	½	Canada Southern	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅛	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Michigan Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Mobile & Ohio	3⅝
Brunswick, 3d in. pd.	½	N. J. Central	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	3¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chi. Bur. & Q.	1⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Nor. Pacific pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1	Pullman Car	2
Detroit Gas	2½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Central	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pacific pf.	1
Lake E. & W. pf.	⅝	Union Pac., D. & G., t. r.	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	1½	West. Union. Tel.	½
Manhattan Cons.	⅝		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Northern Pacific 1st 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Gas. L. & C. 1st	1	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1
C., M. & St. P. con.	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1¼
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s	1	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	3½
Col. M. 4s, all in pd.	3¼	West Shore 4s	1¼
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	1	West Shore 4s, reg.	1
		Wilkes. & East. 1st	2⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $126,554,859; balances, $7,670,820; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $829,079.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and weaker. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.79¾@$4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.83½ for demand, $4.84¼@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79@$4.79¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.23⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 93 11-16 and 94¼, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—Holiday. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, 1¼, to 89⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 48⅝; New York Central, 1, to 112½; Illinois Central, 1, to 101⅞; Erie, ⅜, to 12; Erie first preferred, ½, to 32½; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 58, and Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 80⅝. British consols declined ⅝, to 110 3-16, and 7-16, to 110 5-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £316,000 on balance. In Paris, rentes declined 50c, to 101f 75c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.50, in Lisbon at 56, and in Rome at 107.40.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,882,201, against $8,244,413 in the preceding week and $8,146,571 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $137,993,077, against $115,883,195 in the corresponding period last year.

HOW WAR WOULD HELP.

Reports of steamship companies to the effect that travel abroad by Americans is going to be extremely limited, owing to the war scare, will, if they prove correct, forecast a not wholly undesirable situation. It will mean that between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 which is annually taken abroad by travelers will be retained in this country. Letters of credit which tourists carry are all payable in gold. This drain has been quite a severe one, and helped to put sterling or foreign exchange at the gold export rate. The staying at home, therefore, of Americans will be equivalent to imports of $100,000,000 of gold, and at the same time the money will be spent at home instead of in Europe. The Treasury gold reserve will be protected by so much, and from a purely financial standpoint the country will be a gainer.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Up to 3 o'clock yesterday no additional gold engagements had been announced. The total which has already been engaged in Europe since Feb. 25 now amounts to $56,661,350. In addition to this the San Francisco banks have imported from Australia $7,600,000.

The sterling exchange market was dull yesterday and somewhat weaker, although there was no change in rates. Among exchange brokers there is a general opinion that before the end of the week further large engagements will be announced, many authorities predicting that the total will be swelled to $70,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS LOWER.

Government bonds showed weakness in the early trading yesterday, the new 4s coupon selling down to 117⅝, the lowest price made in this movement. The new 4s, registered, sold as low as 116¾. Later in the day the Government bond market became somewhat firmer, and there was a fractional rally. Closing bids, however, were all lower than quotations at the close on Monday. Among bond brokers there is a strong belief in much lower prices in case of war, although a sharp rally is predicted should there come any developments pointing to the peaceful termination of the present Spanish trouble.

TOBACCO TRUST STORIES.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 shares of Tobacco Trust were traded in yesterday, and the stock fluctuated over a range of about 3 points, closing at 102¼, with a net loss of nearly 2 points for the day. Manipulation of the stock was again in evidence, and there were all sorts of stories regarding the change in Tobacco Trust's affairs. Col. Oliver H. Payne's new connection with the trust was construed to mean a Standard Oil interest. Many well-known Wall Street people were mentioned as likely to become Directors in the trust after the next annual meeting. The rumors were too numerous and varied to be kept track of with any degree of accuracy. One Wall Street man who is credited with being close to the new Tobacco magnates, and who has all along been predicting the immediate announcement of the deal, said yesterday that the only trouble confronting the dealers was the fact that the scheme they have in view involves the raising of $10,000,000, which, because of the present state of the money market, is regarded as somewhat of a barrier.

BURLINGTON AND THE TRADERS.

Burlington was really the most active stock on the list yesterday, nearly 22,000 shares of it changing hands. Tobacco Trust's total was greater, but Tobacco Trust is only half stock. Burlington fluctuated within a narrow range, never getting above 90⅝ nor below 90⅛, and closing with a net decline of 1⅛ points. The professional traders were active as sellers of the stock, presumably for the short account. Perhaps in Burlington more than in any other stock on the list there is a short interest, largely made up of traders who are easily frightened. Of late it has become the habit of the room traders to jump in and sell Burlington whenever there were developments of a general bearish character, and in this way there has been accumulated quite a considerable short account in the stock.

SUGAR TRUST GOSSIP.

During the past two or three days Wall Street has been filled with new stories of a settlement of the Sugar Trust trade war. Heretofore it has been the contention of bulls on Sugar Trust stock that the trade war has not yet hurt the company's business, and that it is not likely to for some time, inasmuch as the much talked about sugar trade opposition, including the Arbuckles, Mr. Doscher, and the other people who are preparing to fight the trust in its own field, cannot get their plants into order for operation for some months. Now, however, the talk tells of a settlement which is to be brought about by the issue of some additional Sugar Trust stock to the opposing interests, who are to quit fighting.

STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT.

"The State and City Supplement," issued semi-annually to its subscribers by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is again published, and its 188 pages afford useful information. Detailed reports are given of the financial condition of States, counties, and cities, and this information is brought down to the latest dates. The publication is a high authority on municipal investments, besides presenting many other features of general interest.

WAR AND THE FLOUR TRADE.

When the importance of the American flour trade is considered the question of war and its effect upon that branch of industry becomes one of interest, particularly to mercantile lines allied with the flour business. This is brought home by some comprehensive advices received by The Northwestern Miller, in answer to letters of inquiry sent to the leading markets of the world by its London correspondent.

Almost unanimously comes the opinion that the trade would not be affected in the least. From Copenhagen comes the most friendly aspect, an extract saying: "It is impossible for Spain, the most degenerate nation, to commence war against the United States, and it is sure if war breaks out, it will not last very long, but will result in speedy thrashing; therefore it will not affect trade at all, especially neutral ships."

Several advices from London are all of the same tenor. They think that England has plenty of war vessels to protect her merchantmen, and the only way that trade could be hindered would be by Spain blockading American ports, which would be absurd to think of. The one exception to these beliefs comes from Glasgow, where two writers are of the opinion that such a war would have a demoralizing effect upon flour exports. Farquhar Brothers say:

"In case of war between the United States and Spain, our opinion is that importers of American flour would be seriously affected. Even as matters stand at present, there are many who do not care to buy American flour on cost, insurance, and freight terms, because of the war risk. The first effect of war, we would imagine, would be to advance freights considerably. This would certainly mean that the shipping companies would let their freight room at enhanced rates, and leave the flour on through bills of lading till it suited them. At the present time, when cash stuff is at such a premium over future, this might mean serious losses to importers. Then, again, there is a serious risk, in case of such delays, of bankers refusing to advance on documents, which would have to be taken up by importers when they fell due. We question very much if banks would consider the documents good security. We think, therefore, that not only would war between Spain and the United States affect imports of American flour, but that already rumors of war are affecting them."

Another Glasgow trader thinks that Spain would harass American coasts, until England would have to give the aid of her fleets, and no one could tell what the outcome of such an act might be. One correspondent sends a clipping from The Liverpool Gazette, which says:

"A special correspondent of The Liverpool Post understands that the naval authorities have come to the conclusion that the old system of convoys would in most cases be impracticable. The extent of the commerce and the enormous length of the routes to be traversed would make it impossible to give the protection of convoys. Sailing ships would be driven from the ocean, and steamers would have to depend largely on their own speed. The Government would, however, endeavor to protect the great trade routes, armed cruisers constantly moving between different points. The route to Gibraltar would be protected to a large extent by the Channel squadron, and from Gibraltar to Suez by the Mediterranean fleet. The routes from the Cape, from America, and from Australia and the East would be more difficult; but the Admiralty believe that by having swift and heavily armed vessels at certain points on the lines which steamers take they would be able to insure practical safety to our over-sea commerce."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Fifth installment of Union Pacific purchase money, held by depository banks, called for by Government.

Increase of $33,065 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for March and increase of $44,449 since Jan. 1.

Publication of agreement for twenty-one years between Wabash and Grand Trunk Roads.

Good demand for gold in London for shipment to America. Sale of £25,000 in eagles by Bank of England.

Decision of Court of Appeals that anti-coal monster law is unconstitutional.

Failures reported at Madrid and Barcelona and others expected in Paris due to sharp fall in Spanish securities.

Increase of $2,600,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with previous week, and $2,700,000 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Clyde Malting Company of Syracuse absorbed by American Malting Company.

Sharp decline in Spanish fours in both London and Paris markets, American shares not seriously affected.

Contracts for moving troops awarded to St. Paul, Burlington and Northwest Railroads.

Boston Stock Exchange closed. Holiday; anniversary of Battles of Lexington and Concord.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recta., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	24	25½
Amsterdam preferred	62½	63
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41*
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	125	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78½	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	80
Glucose common	37	37½
Glucose preferred	90½	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	21	22
Malt preferred	67	69
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	350½	352
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2¼	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in April showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$29,960
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	18,488
Chesapeake & Ohio	6,758
Chicago Great Western	9,162
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,300
Evansville & Indianapolis	527
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,449
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	7,547
Iowa Central	1,577
Kanawha & Michigan	1,905
Louisville & Nashville	31,965
Minneapolis & St. Louis	708
St. Joseph & Grand Island	3,230
Southern Railway	13,618
Southern Railway, Memphis Division	3,060

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$110
New York, Ontario & Western	4,538

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Central Trust Company advises holders of their receipts for Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's 5 per cent. first mortgage extension and collateral bonds and 5 per cent. thirty-year debenture bonds, due 1921, that after the 25th instant they will be prepared to deliver the new 4 per cent. general mortgage ninety-year gold bonds and to make the cash payments as stated in said receipts on presentation and surrender of the same. Holders of receipts who desire registered bonds are requested to present the same at once so that the registered bonds may be prepared.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55@55⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .70, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 100 Hale and Norcross at .70, 900 Little Chief at .15, 500 Mount Rosa at .12.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .08¾@.08½, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .60, seller 10, @.59, seller 10; 1,000 Golden Fleece at .25, seller 10; 10,000 Gold Magnet at .005¼@.005, 6,000 Jefferson at .02¾@.03@.02¾, 2,000 Justine at .03½, 500 Lillie at .82, 700 Portland at .79@.78, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.25, 141,000 Sentinel at .01¼, buyer 30, @.007@.01½, buyer 60; 1,000 Union at .09¾, 25,000 Work at .02¾, seller 10, @.01½@.02.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Monday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.80	1.10	.80	1.10
Alta	.14	..	.14	..
Belcher	.15	..	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.32	..	.32	..
Breece	.34	.41	.34	.41
Brunswick	.11	.15	.11	.15
Chollar	.24	..	.24	..
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. California & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.70	1.10	.70	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.35	..	.35	..
Father De Smet	.15	.22	.15	.22
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	.75	..	.75	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
K'gston & Pemb'ke Iron	.16	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.18	..	.18	..
Leadville	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.18	..	.18	..
Mexican	.23	..	.23	..
Ophir	.55	..	.55	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.08	..	.08
Potosi	.27	..	.27	..
Plymouth Consolidated	.09	..	.09	..
Savage	.15	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	.75	..	.75	..
Standard Consolidated	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Union Consolidated	.25	..	.25	..
Yellow Jacket	.12	..	.12	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.90	1.25	..	..
Adams Consolidated	..	..	.08	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	.04
Belcher	.14	..	.12	..
Best & Belcher	.38	.40	.30	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	.40
Brunswick Consolidated	.10	..	.12	..
Belmont	.10	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.30	..	.25	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	.13	.08	..
Con. California & Va.	.75	1.00	.60	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	.04	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	.04	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	1.00	.75	.95
Eureka Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.24	.30	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	.65	..	.60	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.15	..
Iron Silver	.38	..	.40	.55
Julia Consolidated	.01	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.14	.15
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	.16	.15	..
Mexican	.15	..	.15	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.75	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.50	..	.50	..
Occidental	2.00	..	2.25	..
Plymouth	.14	..	.12	..
Potosi	.30	..	.35	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver, pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	1.00	.70	..
Standard	1.70	1.80	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.90	1.05	.85	1.05
Union Consolidated	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	.05	..	.10	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.08	.14	.10	..
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.18	..
Alamo	.01	.03	.01	..
Anaconda	.30	..	.28	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08	.10	.08	..
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.05	.03	..
Golden Fleece	.18	.23	.17	..
Isabella	.19	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.18	..	..	..
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.05	..
Portland	.78	..	.75	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.05	.20	.06	.18
Alamo	.01¾	.02	.02	.02¼
Anaconda	..	..	.32½	.35
Anchoria	.62	.65	..	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	.09	.07½	.08½
Cannon Ball	.003	.004	.003½	.004½
Elkton	..	..	.58	.61
Gold Magnet	.004	.005	.003	.005¼
Garfield Grouse	.05	.05¾	.04¾	.05½
Golden Fleece	.20	.21	.20	.30
Havana	.75	.76	..	..
Isabella	..	..	.20	.21¼
Jefferson	.03½	.04	.02½	.03½
Justine	.03	.03½	.02¾	.03¾
Lillie	.80	.82	.80	.82
Mount Rosa	.10½	.15	.11	.12½
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.19	.22
Old Gold	.003	.008	.003	.008
Pilgrim	.003	.006	.003	.006
Portland	..	..	.78	.80
Rocky Mountain	..	.15½	..	.16
Sentinel	.008	.009¼	.008½	.01
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	.10½	.11	.09¾	.10½
Work	.02½	.03	.02½	.03½
Yukon	.10	.12	.11	.13

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.20	.22
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.35	.32
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	.23	.21
Challenge Con.	.19	..
Chollar	.29	.29
Con. Cal. & Va.	.77	.74
Con. Imperial	..	.01
Crown Point	.13	.11
Gould & Curry	.25	.24
Hale & Norcross	.68	.65
Justice	.12	.12
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.17
Occidental Con.	2.75	2.75
Ophir	.56	.55
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.40	.41
Savage	.18	.15
Sierra Nevada	.84	.77
Standard	1.65	1.60
Union Con.	.25	.23
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.13	.12

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45¼@46; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Alamo	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	2¼
Anaconda	31¼	38	31¼	38
Anchoria	63	65	63	65
Argentum	18¾	19¾	19	20
Consolidated	8¼	9	8¼	8¾
Elkton	56½	57¼	59¼	59¾
El Paso	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
Gibson	19½	21	19½	21
Gold Coin	88	90	90	91¾
Gold King	47	52	50	54
Golden Fleece	21	30	21	30
Grouse	5¼	12	5	5¼
Isabella	20¼	21	20¾	21
Jefferson	2½	3½	2½	3½
Lillie	80	82¼	81¾	82½
Matoa	14¼	14¾	14½	14¾
Moon Anchor	77½	78¼	78½	78½
Pharmacist	5½	6¼	5⅜	6
Portland	79	79½	79¼	79½
Rawlings	17	18	14	16½
Rosa	11	11¼	11½	11⅝
Union	10¼	10⅜	9¾	10
Work	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 19.—North Chicago was off several points to-day, opening at 210½ and closing at 208, after a vain attempt to recover. Chicago City Railway was off 2 points, selling at 225. West Chicago opened at 88½ and closed at 89. Diamond Match was dull, at 130. Biscuit common sold from 22¾ to 22½, closing with cash sale at 22¾, regular; the preferred ranged down from 79¼ to 79, closing there.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	23½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. com.	22¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	78½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	5½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	225
North Chicago Street Railroad	208
West Chicago Street Railroad	89¼
South Side Elevated Railroad	60
Lake Street Elevated	10½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	8
Street's West Stable Car Line	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Considering everything, the market was fairly steady. Trading was light. Except for a fractional decline right after the opening, the street railway stocks remained at about the closing figures of last night. The industrial stocks were without feature. United Gas Improvement and Marsden were off small fractions. The rest of the group was practically neglected. Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley were slightly lower, while Lehigh Navigation rose fractionally. There was no interest taken in the market. Few orders were given either to buy or sell stocks.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21¼
Northern Pacific common t. c.	22	22⅛
Northern Pacific pf	60	60⅛
Pennsylvania	56¼	56⅜
Reading t. c.	7 15-16	8
Reading 1st pf.	..	19¼
Reading 2d pf.	9½	10
St. Paul	86⅝	86⅞
Western N. Y. & Penn.	2⅝	2⅞
Metropolitan Railway	136	137
Philadelphia Traction	79¼	79½
Baltimore Cons.	22½	22¾
Union Traction	14¼	15
Electric Storage	20	21½
Electric Storage pf.	22	23½
United Gas Imp.	104¼	105
Welsbach Light	43	44
New Jersey Traction	44	44½
Am. R. E. L.	3½	4
Marsden	6	6½
Choctaw	10¼	10⅞
Choctaw pf	31	31½
Reading g. 4s	79⅝	80¼
Electric & Peo. 4s	80	80½
Equitable Gas 5s	103¼	103½
Cons. T. Pitts.	13⅜	13⅞
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	46½	46⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week April	$27,274	$27,384	$23,900
From July 1	1,405,262	1,298,422	1,355,328
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week April	$136,386	$106,426	$114,355
From July 1	5,262,021	4,284,208	4,706,813
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
2d week April	$73,840	$60,401	$65,886
From July 1	2,871,431	2,654,896	2,474,079
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week April	$215,380	$208,622	$190,394
From July 1	9,259,628	8,506,283	8,119,588
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
2d week April	$88,695	$79,533	$85,597
From July 1	4,250,800	3,673,623	......
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week April	[illegible]	$26,063	$24,883
From July 1	1,193,202	908,584	834,222
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week April	$5,818	$5,286	$5,860
From July 1	262,953	220,190	251,175
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week April	$22,523	$19,074	$21,971
From July 1	970,189	806,452	989,490
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week April	$17,264	$9,717	......
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
1st week April	$27,499	$25,922	......
From July 1	1,431,163	1,206,080	......
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week April	$10,015	$8,110	$10,285
From Jan. 1	142,816	127,786	133,423
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,956
2d week April	$392,695	$360,730	$356,095
From July 1	17,242,197	16,191,553	16,311,884
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week April	$30,659	$29,951	$33,687
From July 1	1,767,096	1,587,466	1,652,942
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week April	$65,360	$70,898	$60,780
From July 1	3,156,840	3,066,498	2,908,984
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week April	$18,400	$15,170	$13,500
From July 1	997,929	750,747	......
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,826	4,752
2d week April	$370,755	$357,137	$330,637
From July 1	16,429,521	16,380,692	15,757,200
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week April	$23,379	$20,319	......
From July 1	1,267,248	1,106,662	......
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for March—			
Gross	$490,502	$428,539	$456,941
Op. expenses	326,107	297,179	287,583
Net	$164,395	$131,360	$169,358
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	$1,275,323	$1,139,105	$1,205,451
Net	362,728	318,277	
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for February—			
Gross	$107,976	$82,081	$94,201
Op. ex. and taxes	77,744	57,210	74,698
Net	$30,232	$24,821	$19,503
From July 1—			
Gross	$1,016,434	$767,506	$1,083,895
Net	313,229	201,933	321,790
ALBANY RAILWAY for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	145,584	125,357	*20,227
Op. expenses	96,393	93,896	*2,497
Net	49,191	31,461	*17,730
Total increase	49,925	32,420	*17,505
Charges	24,963	18,704	*6,259
Surplus	24,962	13,716	*11,246
BINGHAMTON STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross	32,973	29,110	*3,863
Op. expenses	23,688	22,940	*748
Net	9,285	6,170	*3,115
Total increase	9,694	6,633	*3,061
Charges	13,999	11,543	*2,456
Deficit	4,304	4,909	†605

*Increase. †Decrease.

The Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey reports for March: Gross earnings, $248,719; operating expenses, $125,158; net earnings, $123,561; fixed charges, interest, and taxes, $115,471; surplus, $8,090. For three months ended March 31: Surplus, $3,978, against deficit of $16,180 for the same time in 1897.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 20th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
320 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Nassau Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room.
125 shs. Hudson Building Co.
250 shs. Daly Mining Co. of Utah.
(By order of Administrator.)
10 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
15 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. (Guar. 9 p. c.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
100 shs. United States Security Co., formerly the United States Contracting Co.
12 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room.
$5,000 Great South Bay Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
75 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
60 shs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
11 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 2d Prefd. (Hypd.)
1 sh. H. B. Claflin Co. Common (Hypd.)
25 shs. Seal Lake Iron Mining Co., N. Y.
239 shs. Colorado City Land and Impt. Co.
19 shs. Bank State of New York.
50 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
6 shs. Consolidated Car Heating Co. of Albany common.
170 shs. Ohio Central R. R. (old stock.)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Real Estate Salesroom in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction, for account of whom it may concern, one hundred (100) shares of the stock of the United States Security Company, formerly the United States Contracting Company, of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) a share, and standing in the name of D. N. Barney.
Dated New York City, April 11, 1898.
UNITED STATES SECURITY COMPANY,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company
5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds.
5% 30-Year Debenture Bonds, due 1921.

Holders of our receipts for the above-mentioned Bonds are hereby notified that on and after April 25th, 1898, we will be prepared to deliver the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage 90-Year Gold Bonds, and to make the cash payments, as stated in said receipts, on presentation and surrender thereof at our office.

Holders of such Receipts who desire Registered Bonds, (which are issued in denominations of $1,000 or $5,000 each) are requested to present the Receipts at once, so that the Registered Bonds may be prepared.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 WALL STREET.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company,
Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GEN'L First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division registered bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
36 Reade St., New York, April 14th, 1898.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable May 2d, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on Friday, April 22d, 1898.

The Transfer Books will reopen May 18th, 1898.
CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

The quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. has been declared, payable on May 2, 1898, to stockholders of record of April 21st.

The transfer books will be closed from April 22d to May 3, 1898.
FREDERIC VIEWEG, Secretary.
April 19th, 1898.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Secy.
New York, April 17, 1898. Southern R'y Co.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGIStered First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will reopen May 2 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1898.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., N. Y. City.
April 20th, 1898.

The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid May 1st.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. April 22d, and reopened at 10 A. M. May 2.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway.
New York, April 19, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent., payable on and after May 2 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 2, 1898.
S. C. MERVIN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

United States Rubber Company.
New Brunswick, N. J., April 14th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1898, at 12 o'clock M.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, April 22d, 1898, and will reopen May 18th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL P. COLT, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1898.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 2d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, April 30th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED PACKAGE, TAG, OFFICIAL, AND DEAD-LETTER ENVELOPES.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 12 M. on Thursday, the 5th of May, 1898, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1898.

Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES FOR THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1898.

By the 96th section of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own or other departments."

Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1898, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1899.

Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered.

Blank forms of proposal with full specifications will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
JAS. A. GARY,
Postmaster General.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, April 19, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	17	200	American Cotton Oil..	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	−⅜
68	69½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	.....
20	22	2	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	19½	19½	19½	19½	.....
115½	116	19,451	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	115⅞	116⅝	115⅛	116	−⅛
106	107¼	547	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	107⅞	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞	−½
102¼	102½	36,709	American Tobacco ...	102	104⅞	101⅞	102¼	−1⅜
83	84¾	200	Ann Arbor pf. ...	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+⅞
11	11¼	300	At., T. & S. F. ...	11¼	11¼	11	11	−½
24¼	24⅜	1,602	At., T. & S. F. pf...	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	−⅝
15	17	1	Baltimore & Ohio..	17	17	17	17	.....
2⅞	3	350	Bay State Gas	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	.....
36⅞	36⅞	8,105	Brooklyn Rapid Tra.	36⅞	37	36⅜	36⅞	−1
112	113½	145	Brooklyn Union Gas	113	113	113	113	.....
3⅜	4⅞	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−½
46½	47	150	Canada Southern	47	47	47	47	+½
77⅞	78¼	200	Canadian Pacific	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	−⅜
18	18½	220	Chesapeake & Ohio..	18	18	18	18	−⅛
90¼	90⅜	21,756	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	−1½
49	53	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	49	49	49	49	−½
10¼	10½	400	Chicago Great West...	10⅝	11	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
86¾	86⅞	20,478	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	86⅞	87⅞	86⅜	86⅞	−1¼
140½	141½	215	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	141	141	141	141	.....
116⅝	117	1,175	Chicago & Northw...	117	117	116⅝	116⅝	−¼
83⅞	84	5,613	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84¼	84¼	83⅞	84	−1⅛
27½	29	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	27½	27½	27½	27½	−⅜
27	28¼	560	C., C., C. & St. L....	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅞	−¼
11⅞	12	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	12	12	−⅝
174½	175½	1,140	Consolidated Gas	175¼	175¼	174⅝	175	−1
105½	107	493	Delaware & Hudson...	107	107	105¼	106	−1
41	42½	20	Denver & R. G. pf...	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	.....
46	52	100	Detroit Gas	47	47	47	47	−2½
11½	12	450	Erie	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅞
81	81½	400	Erie 1st pf..........	81⅜	81⅜	81	81	−1⅛
81	81½	860	General Electric	80⅞	81⅜	80⅞	81½	+¼
19	25	100	Hawaiian Sugar	20	20	20	20	−⅞
98	98¼	550	Illinois Central	98¼	98¼	98	98	−⅞
18	19½	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
40	41	300	Laclede Gas	40	40	40	40	−⅞
69	72	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	−¾
175	..	8	Lake Shore	183	183	183	183	.....
..	180½	100	Lake Shore ctfs	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	.....
47	47⅛	5,780	Louisville & Nashville.	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	47⅛	−1⅛
94½	94⅝	3,565	Manhattan Con........	94⅞	95	94⅛	94½	−⅜
..	..	1	Mergenthaler Linotype	140	140	140	140	.....
136	136⅝	4,580	Metropolitan St. Ry...	137	137⅞	136	136¼	−1
101½	102½	469	Michigan Central	101⅛	101½	101⅛	101½	−⅛
81	81⅛	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	81	81	81	81	−1⅛
25⅝	25⅞	961	Missouri Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝	−½
25	28	100	Mobile & Ohio........	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−3⅜
28⅝	29	810	National Lead Co.....	28⅞	28⅞	28	28⅝	.....
101	103	145	National Lead Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	−1⅛
91¼	91½	140	New Jersey Central ..	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	.....
		200	New York Air Brake.	16	16	16	16	.....
108⅜	109	8,680	New York Central ...	108⅞	109¼	108¼	108⅜	−1¼
11⅝	13	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	12	12	12	12	−1
44⅝	44⅞	850	Norfolk & West. pf....	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	−⅜
5⅞	5⅞	1,105	North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
22¼	22⅜	8,062	Northern Pacific	22	22⅜	22	22¼	−⅝
59⅞	60¼	11,568	Northern Pacific pf...	60	60¼	59⅜	60¼	−1
14⅛	14⅜	1,400	Ontario & Western...	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	−⅝
28	31¼	100	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	−1
22½	23	1,670	Pacific Mail	23¼	23¼	22	23	−¾
112⅝	113	550	Pennsylvania R. R....	112⅝	112⅝	112¼	112¼	−½
89⅝	90	2,004	People's Gas, Chicago.	89⅞	90	89⅛	89⅝	−1⅛
43	46½	100	P., C., C. & St. L......	48	48	48	48	−½
60	63	50	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	.....
170	175	110	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	170	170	170	170	−2
2	3¼	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	.....
15⅞	16½	525	Reading	16	16	15⅞	16	−⅜
87⅞	88½	100	Reading 1st pf.........	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	.....
19⅝	20⅛	150	Reading 2d pf.........	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−½
46	50	28	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−½
26	26¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	25	26	25	26	−⅛
12¼	13½	560	Southern Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−½
7½	8	10	Southern Railway ...	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
25	25½	1,270	Southern Railway pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	−⅝
3¼	4⅛	200	Standard R. & T......	4	4	4	4	.....
19⅝	20¼	881	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+½
19	19¼	540	Union Pacific	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	−½
50⅝	50⅞	15,047	Union Pacific pf......	50⅝	51½	50⅝	50⅞	−1
5⅝	5⅞	9,720	U. P., D. & G., t. r....	6¼	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	−¾
5¼	5¾	100	United States Leather.	5½	5½	5½	5½	−¼
15½	17	100	United States Rubber.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
65	67	60	U. S. Rubber pf........	67⅝	67⅝	66⅝	66⅝	.....
6¼	6½	100	Wabash	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅜
85⅝	86	902	Western Union Tel....	85½	85½	85½	85½	−½
Sales.....		191,747						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
10,000.................. 87½
5,000.................. 84
At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000.................. 86½
10,000.................. 86¾
28,000.................. 87
10,000.................. 86¾
Adjustment 4s
29,000.................. 57½
2,000.................. 57⅝
3,000.................. 57¼
6,000.................. 57⅝
28,000.................. 57½
10,000.................. 57⅝
5,000.................. 57¼
Austin & N W 1st
10,000.................. 82½
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
5,000..................101
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000.................. 91⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000..................111¾
1,000..................111
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000..................109
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
4,000.................. 76⅛
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
7,000.................. 95⅝
Chi, B & Q con 7s
3,000..................114
Chi & East Ill cons
1,000..................122
Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000..................103½
4,000..................103
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
2,000..................108½
S F deb 5s, 1933
20,000..................116
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
13,000..................106½
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000.................. 81
Cleve & Pitts S F
3,000..................109
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
3,000.................. 16½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000..................101
Detroit City Gas 5s
1,000.................. 92
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000.................. 98½

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
4,000..................109
Erie 4s prior bonds
29,000.................. 86
Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000.................. 68
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000.................. 96
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented
5,000..................100
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000.................. 85
Metropolitan Elev 1st
5,000..................115½
Metropolitan Elev 2d
5,000..................103
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000..................109
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
17,000.................. 73½
Mil & St Paul cons
3,000..................140
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West div 5s
9,000..................114
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000..................104½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000.................. 86½
1,000.................. 86¼
10,000s20F.................. 86⅛
2,000.................. 86½
10,000s20F.................. 86⅛
8,000.................. 86⅜
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
3,000.................. 74½
N Y, C & St L 4s
7,000..................102
Nor Pac 1st 6s
5,000..................114
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000.................. 92
4,000.................. 92¼
6,000.................. 92¼
500.................. 92½
5,000.................. 92¼
1,000.................. 92
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
2,000.................. 58½
2,000.................. 58¼
1,500.................. 58½
2,000.................. 58⅜
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
10,000..................100½
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000..................118¼

Penn Cos gtd 4½s
5,000s20F..................109
5,000s20F..................108¼
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000.................. 80
4,000.................. 79⅞
Rio Grande West 1st
10,000.................. 80
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
1,000.................. 69
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000.................. 86¼
3,000.................. 86⅛
5,000.................. 86
1,000.................. 86¼
5,000.................. 86½
2,000.................. 86⅝
1,000.................. 87
St L & S F 4s
5,000.................. 70½
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000..................101
St P, M & M, Montana Central 6s
2,000..................118½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
2,000.................. 56½
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000..................107¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000.................. 88⅝
2,000.................. 88⅝
5,000s20F.................. 88½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
10,000.................. 99½
Union Pacific 4s
49,000.................. 89⅞
10,000.................. 90
10,000.................. 89⅞
10,000s3.................. 89⅞
5,000.................. 89⅞
500.................. 9
97,000.................. 90
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
8,000.................. 52
1,000.................. 52¾
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000..................106½
Det & Chi ext
2,000.................. 97
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000.................. 76¼
West Shore gtd 4s
9,000..................106
10,000..................105½
Registered
2,000..................105
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000.................. 95

Total sales........................$785,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1907	108	109
4s, r., 1925	116½	117¼
4s, c., 1925	117½	118¼
5s, r., 1904	109½	110½
5s, c., 1904	111½	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..
Adams Express	100	108
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	28
Am. Express	120	127
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20	22
Am. T. & C.	..	91
Am. Tobacco pf.	112½	116½
Ann Arbor	11	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65
Central Pacific	11½	12
Chi. & Alton	154	160
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	104½	107
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	23
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	22	24
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44½	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron	17¾	18
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90
C. & H. Coal, all in paid	5¼	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5¼	6½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	17	25
Com. Cable	150	180
Consol. Coal	40	45
Consol. Ice	29¼	29½
Consol. Ice pf.	85	87½
Del., L. & W.	145	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Den. & R. G.	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¼	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	5¼
Eastern Elevator	..	61
Eighth Avenue	300	330
Erie 2d pf.	15½	16½
Ev. & T. H.	18	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42
Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12
Gt. Nor. pf.	147	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	42	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	91	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45½	55
Iowa Central	7	7¾
Iowa Central pf.	26	27
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	4	6
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	84	90
L. E. & W.	13½	15½
Long Island	42	50
Manhattan Beach	5	7
Md. Coal pf.	45	55
Mexican Central	4	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2
Minn. & St. L.	24	25½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	84
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47¼	53
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..
Minn. Iron	58¼	63¼
Mo., K. & T.	10	11
Morris & Essex	171	175
Nat. Lin. Oil	14	18
Nat. Starch	5¼	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	6	7½
N. Y. & N. H.	184	187
N. Y., S. & W.	10	14

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
Nor. & West.	12½	15
Ont. Mining	8	..
Oregon Imp., all in paid	27	29
Ore. R. & N.	43	47
Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	68
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅝	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	5	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Quicksilver pf.	2¼	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
R., W. & O.	118	120
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5⅝	6¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	14	18
St. L. & San Fran.	6½	7
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	55½	56
St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
St. L. S. W. pf.	8	9½
St. P. & Duluth	..	24
St. P. & D. pf.	78	80
St. P., M. & M.	130	136
St. P. & Omaha	68	71
St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Sil. bullion certfs.	56	56⅝
Sixth Avenue	200	220
Standard Gas	125	130
Third Avenue	160	168
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. Express	37	41
U. S. Leather pf.	56¼	57
Wabash pf.	15	15½
Wells-F. Express	115	120
West. Chi. St. Ry.	..	90
West. Union Beef	8	..
W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅞	2
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8¾	10¼
Wis. Cent.	1½	2
Wis. Central pf.	3	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,330	Am. Sug. Refg.	115⅝	116¾	115¼	115½
4,780	Am. Tobacco	102	104⅞	101⅞	102¼
80	A., T. & S. F. pf	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	9	9	9	9
120	Brook. R. T.	37¼	37¼	37	37
11,860	Chi., B. & Q.	90⅝	90⅝	90	90⅜
14,380	C., M. & St. P.	87	87⅛	86¼	86⅞
2,430	C., R. I. & P.	84¼	84⅜	83⅞	83⅞
50	Gen. Electric	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
480	Louis. & Nash	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛
10	Met. Street Ry.	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞
1,130	Manhattan	95	95	94	94⅝
310	Mo. Pacific	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
120	N. Y. Central	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
350	North. Pac. pf.	60⅛	60⅛	59⅞	60
160	People's Gas	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
50	Southern pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
650	Union Pacific pf.	51¼	51⅛	50⅝	51
55,710					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	57	57⅛	57	57⅛
[illegible]	A. T. & S. F. gen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

149 shares New York Bottling Company, $100 each, $30.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $182.50.

75 shares King Iron Ore Company, $1 each, $25.

20 shares Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, $100 each, (5 shares with privilege,) 25 per cent.

20 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115 to 115¼.

Policy of life insurance granted on the life of Ludwig Hess by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $3,000, payable to the purchaser at the sale, on the 3d day January, 1900, provided the said Ludwig Hess survive that date, and payable to the purchaser under certain other contingencies, $350.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American	250	Irving	147½
City	300	Lincoln National	750
Columbia	[illegible]	New Amsterdam	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

More Than 200 Subordinate Cases Decided—Duties on Goods from Canada.

More than 200 decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday, all of them being of a perfunctory character, based upon clearly established precedents, or upon recent decisions covering the points at issue. These cases were of a subordinate character, and have been held in abeyance pending investigations and decisions on other cases in which tariff points of general importance were involved. In the large mass of deferred business recently disposed of by the Board of Classification there were also about 100 "abandoned cases"—that is, cases in which importers had filed protests, but subsequently determined not to contest them before the General Appraiser.

Some of the complaints filed before this board display a frank disregard of the moral aspects of the tariff law. Women in many instances candidly admit their intention to evade the payment of import duties, and accuse customs officers of injustice and persecution if they persist in the law's enforcement. There is one case now in hand in which a woman took a pleasure trip with some friends "across the border" into Canada. She admits having bought a cape in Montreal, for which she paid $5, with the expectation of bringing the garment into this country on her arm and evading the payment of duty. The customs officers saw the cape, however, and inquired about it. Its purchaser disdained to lie about it, and upon her explanation of its nature and origin the customs officer calmly assessed a duty of $4.32 upon it as a manufacture of woolen goods. This "injustice" irritated the woman greatly, and she offered to give the customs inspector the cape rather than pay the duty, but the customs man would not take anything but the import duty. Thereupon the offended woman appealed to the General Appraisers and also to the Treasury Department in Washington. She said that it was a shame that an American woman could not go to Canada for a few hours' visit and be permitted to bring home an article for her own personal use without having to pay for it a second time. She urged the General Appraisers to decide the case in her favor "in the interest of common justice and fairness."

E. K. WILLARD EXPELLED.

The Venerable Stock Exchange Member Was Charged with Fraud.

Edwin K. Willard of the stock broking firm of Willard & Blount was last night expelled from the Stock Exchange by the Governing Committee after a trial that lasted more than three hours. He was adjudged guilty of fraud under the constitution and rules, and his offense grew out of a system in which he received orders from a firm of speculators not affiliated with the Exchange for odd lots of stock. On such orders he reported purchases, although he had made none.

The trial of Mr. Willard came after a season of doubt and suspicious interest in his dealings as the floor member of Willard & Blount. At the last meeting of the Governing Committee on April 20 cumulative charges against him were considered, and their hearing was ordered for yesterday. There were half a dozen witnesses against him. Details of the testimony were, under the strict rules of the Exchange, withheld, but it was known that there were several specifications, each detailing one or more transactions, which in brief were that the accused had transacted Stock Exchange business without following the rule in regard to executing orders. In other words, while on their face his dealings appeared to be legitimate, the formalities were used to juggle business that is sometimes termed "bucketing."

Mr. Willard has many friends, and is venerable, old-fashioned, and amiable. He joined the Stock Exchange thirty-five years ago, and in his career was conspicuous as an active and daring broker for Cornelius Vanderbilt the elder, Addison Cammack, and other extensive operators.

Mr. Willard lives at Greenwich, Conn. He has a family of grown-up children.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,700.—Decorated china, from K. Steinmann, Tiefenfurt, March 3, 1898. Coffees, 511, 4,199II, entered at 1.80 marks per dozen. No advance. Coffees, 514, 4,199II, entered at 3 marks per dozen. No advance. Teas, 508, 4,199II, entered at 2.25 marks per dozen. No advance. 5 o'clock teas, 530, 4,199II, entered at 1.90 marks per dozen. No advance. Sauceplates, S15, 4,199II, entered at 1.35 marks per dozen. No advance. Similar goods, similar prices. Rabatt 5 per cent., discount 5 per cent. Advanced by disallowing 5 per cent. discount. Add cases.

4,535-6, O. P., Boston.—Lemon boxes, from G. Saitta and G. Badalamenti & Co., Palermo, Feb. 1 and 2, 1898. Entered at .75 currency lira, advanced to .75 gold lira ped box.

4,524, O. P., Boston.—Silk embroidery and clothing, from Kai Tsu Gomei Kwaisha, Hiogo, Feb. 11, 1898. Entered at various prices. No advance.

4,509, O. P., Boston.—Tulips, hyacinths, &c., from Solomon & Stevens, Rotterdam, Aug. 25, 1897. 2,250 tulips, entered at 21.25 florins for all. 1,000 narcissus, entered at 30 florins for all. 500 hyacinths, entered at 11.25 florins for all. Similar goods, similar prices. Advanced by addition for cases and packing.

4,521 O. P., Boston.—Polished granite, from Jones Brothers, Aberdeen, Feb. 22, 1898. 1 monument, entered at £5 2s., advanced to £8 8d. Add cases. Discount, 2 per cent.

17,609-11.—Decorated china, from George Borgfeldt & Co., Sonneberg, Feb. 15-24, 1898. Teller, 817, entered at 2 marks per dozen. Teller, 822, entered at 2.05 marks per dozen. Teller, 947, entered at 18.20 marks per dozen. Salads, 914, entered at 10.50 marks per dozen. Celery, 815, entered at 7.80 marks per dozen. Schalen Lucia, L,847, entered at 4.50 marks per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Entered at 15 per cent., advanced to 10 per cent. discount. Add cases.

17,734-5, 17,659.—Cut glassware, from George Borgfeldt & Co., Bodenbach, March 8-15. 7,019 glass boxes, entered at 2.25 florins per dozen. 7,017 glass boxes, entered at 1.25 florins per dozen. 7,004-1, &c., glass dredgers, entered at 1.30 florins per dozen. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 2 per cent. No advance. 2,271 and 2,273 glass dredgers, entered at 1.25 florins per dozen. Discount, 3 per cent. No advance. Add cases.

4,532 O. P., San Francisco.—Enameled metal ware, from Hermann Wuppermann, Pinneberg, Feb. 3-5. Entered at discounts of 57½ per cent., 2½ per cent., and 2 per cent.; reappraised at discounts, 60 per cent., 15 per cent., and 2 per cent.

APPROVES CORPORATION BILLS.

Gov. Voorhees Will Sign Measures Favoring Stock Companies.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—Gov. Voorhees gave a hearing to-day on Senate Bills Nos. 261 and 262, amending the corporation laws. After the hearing the Governor announced that he would sign both bills.

Senate Bill No. 261 provides that articles of incorporation need not set out the residences of stockholders living outside the State. Senate Bill No. 262 provides that at the principal office of an incorporated company in this State there shall be kept a correct list of the names and residences of all the stockholders for the inspection of the State officers and the stockholders themselves.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$219,531,643
Gold reserve	178,261,736
Net silver	6,633,944
United States notes in the Treasury	34,531,063
Treasury notes of 1890	3,256,957
Total receipts this day	2,117,118
Total receipts this month	20,558,274
Total receipts this year	328,074,987
Total expenditures this day	1,707,000
Total expenditures this month	29,875,000
Total expenditures this year	353,245,270
Deposits in National banks	30,119,983
National bank notes received for redemption	109,171
Government receipts from customs	508,015
Internal revenue	277,714
Miscellaneous	1,356,384

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Coronet Knitting Mills of Cohoes, to manufacture knitted fabrics; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—Silas Owen, Edwin Owen, Alice J. Styles, and Albert W. Scott, Cohoes, N. Y.

O-At-Ka Chemical Company of Le Roy, N. Y., to manufacture paints; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Charles H. Root and Frederick S. Randall, Le Roy; Edward F. Dibble, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Bankers' Commercial League of America of Minoa, N. Y., to conduct a credit and commercial agency; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Charles N. Wallace, Everson L. Dwelly, and Edward G. Ellis, Syracuse.

Queens Borough Contracting Company of the Borough of Queens, New York City, to do a general contracting and real estate business; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—[illegible] Fray, and M. G. [illegible]

IMPORTERS FILE COMPLAINTS.

The Treasury Department Asked to Inquire into Appraiser Wakeman's Policy Toward St. Gall Goods.

Importers of embroideries, Swiss sets, nainsook sets, cotton insertions, handkerchiefs, &c., from St. Gall, Switzerland, are much disturbed over the policy pursued by United States Appraiser Wakeman at this port. Acting on suggestions and evidence furnished by Treasury Department special officers, Mr. Wakeman has been instituting a vigorous inquiry into alleged undervaluations of goods shipped from St. Gall to this country and consigned to agents of the manufacturers. Some difficulty has been experienced by certain New York houses in getting their importations from St. Gall out of the hands of the local Appraiser, and appeals for relief have been made to the Treasury Department in Washington.

In response to these appeals, Assistant Secretary Howell has agreed to come on here and make a personal investigation of the subject of the complaints. In a number of instances, it is asserted, the invoiced value of goods from St. Gall has been greatly advanced in the Appraiser's department, and in cases where the merchandise has been consigned to New York agents of St. Gall manufacturers radical changes have been made in the invoiced values. The point of difference between the importers and Appraiser Wakeman appears to be the disinclination of the latter to base his official action on what the importers described as "an old understanding" acquiesced in by the customs officers for many years. The value of St. Gall embroideries being difficult to estimate, a tacit agreement is said to have been made several years ago between the United States customs officers and St. Gall manufacturers who consign their goods to this market stipulating that the latter should invoice their goods at the cost of production plus the profits usually realized in the St. Gall market, each invoice to contain all details of such cost. The profit on low-priced and staple goods was fixed at 8 per cent., and on fine grades at 20 per cent. An additional 5 per cent. was added to each class to cover the general expenses of transportation, &c.

Importers say that Appraiser Wakeman has subjected them to much inconvenience by insisting on having sworn statements showing the market value in dollars and cents. The Appraiser says that he is simply enforcing the law as he finds it. He has been informed that manufacturers in St. Gall refuse to accept orders from American houses at franc prices deliverable in St. Gall, and will only accept such orders deliverable through their New York agents at dollars and cents prices, with duties paid. The Appraiser requires that the goods shall be so entered that he can tell just how much the purchaser pays for them, and in that way be able to assess the duty on the actual and not on a fictitious price.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Charles E. Buckland Speaks of Business Opportunities in Venezuela.

The last of the meetings of the series of merchants' conventions under the auspices of the Merchants' Association of this city was held at noon yesterday. Charles E. Buckland, an editorial writer on The New York Commercial, who has just returned from Venezuela, where he attended the opening of an American warehouse in Caracas by the National Association of American Manufacturers, delivered an address upon the opportunities for merchants and manufacturers in the land he visited.

"The import duties of Venezuela are high," he said, "and are all chargeable upon the gross weight of the goods, including packages, it being essential, therefore, to pack goods in as light cases as possible. There are some things Venezuela can teach the United States. One is how to run a telephone service profitably on a charge of $3.50 per month with an additional tariff of only 10 cents for each long distance message."

Mr. Buckstand said the disposition of the Government was to promote enterprise by granting liberal, and sometimes even exclusive concessions. He said it will be necessary to give the people just what they want. It will be necessary to send salesmen among them who can speak French or Spanish, or preferably both. The men who go must be gentlemen or they will come back without making sales.

He said also an electric railroad in Caracas will pay and a valuable concession can be obtained. A department store, a first-class American hotel, and an ice plant are among the other things he recommended as profitable investments. He said money can be loaned on first-class real estate for security and earn from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum.

THE PLATE GLASS COMPACT.

The Members in a Stormy Session Temporarily Avert a Rate War.

The New York Plate Glass Compact yesterday held a stormy session lasting over two hours and a half. While no definite action was taken to remedy the existing difficulties, the dissolution of the compact and the necessarily consequent war in plate-glass insurance rates was averted once more.

Eugene H. Winslow, President of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, said last night that he went into the meeting with a determination to resign, but did not do so, as he had an idea that some solution of the situation might yet be agreed upon. It is believed that the position of the Metropolitan was based upon the hope that the trouble between the Fidelity and Casualty and the Lloyds may soon be patched up sufficiently to allow the restoration of rates in the eleven Western States, the suspension of which has demoralized business and caused the resignation of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis.

If some such measure is not effected soon the compact must necessarily go to pieces and a rate war be inaugurated. During the last rate war such high commissions were paid and such low rates charged that the life of several companies was imperiled.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-day.

The Joint Committee of the Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will meet to-day to consider the expediency of formulating a report for the meeting of the association, to be held to-morrow.

Receiver Rudolph A. Loewenthal of the Armstrong Fire Insurance Company and the Fire Association of New York has paid the final dividend, by order of the Supreme Court. The Armstrong Fire stockholders received a dividend of 2.79 per cent., making their total dividends 70.29 per cent. of their original holdings. The final dividend of the Fire Association was 6.02 per cent., making a total of 78.52 per cent. The companies went into receivership in the Spring of 1895.

A meeting was held yesterday of the fire insurance companies which have voluntarily signed the agreement to confine the reinsurance of their excess lines so far as possible to the tariff companies. Marshall S. Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City, was made Chairman of the meeting, and a committee of three was appointed to confer with the five or six companies which have not signed. An adjournment was then taken. The Home and the German-American have so far refused absolutely, and one or two Hartford companies have not signed. One British company is awaiting instructions from its London office before signing, and one New York company will not enter the agreement unless permitted to retain reinsurance relations with a certain outside New York company. It is possible that the matter may not be formally brought before the Tariff Association.

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York was held at noon yesterday. President Hugh Kelly, who occupied the chair, read his annual address, beginning with a touching reference to the nineteen members who had died during the year. He said the organization had started the year with 1,125 members and closed with 1,097.

He urged upon the members the organization of the export trade along lines similar to that which the Merchants' Association has followed in organizing the domestic trade. The attention of the association was directed to the maritime schools here and in the other large cities, with the recommendation that they be encouraged. He referred to the Cuban question, calling attention to its disastrous effect on the maritime trade, but patriotically declaring for a prompt declaration of war and the support of all for the President, if it be found impossible to avoid a clash of arms.

Ex-President Richard Gurney presented resolutions that the Exchange recognize in the acts of President McKinley the efforts of the Chief Executive to conserve the best interests of the Nation, and that the members pledge their implicit faith in his good judgment. The resolutions were ordered [illegible] to the President.

WHEAT ADVANCES IN CHICAGO.

A Cargo from America Sells in London at $1.20 a Bushel.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Foreign prices and war theories ruled speculation and the Board of Trade to-day. Wheat was helped by heavy export sales, gaining 1c. for July and ½c. for May delivery. July corn advanced ⅛@¼c.; oats, ⅛c.; provisions, 2½@7c., the latter in pork.

The action of Congress appearing to the traders in wheat as making war with Spain inevitable, the price for July delivery opened at an advance of from 1⅛c. to 1⅜c. over the closing figures of the day before. Liverpool grain men took the same view of the situation, and sent higher quotations. The strength of this market appeared to have still further stimulated the buyers abroad, Liverpool closing with gains in futures of from ¾d. to 1d. A cargo of American wheat sold in London to-day at $1.20 a bushel.

July broke ½c on realizing immediately after the opening, but slowly recovered from 86⅝c to 87⅛c, where it held for some time. A sudden bulge to 87⅝c followed the announcement by Leiter that he had sold 800,000 bushels for export. New York exporters followed with sales of 560,000 bushels. July declined to 87¼ on scalpers' realizing, but rallied to a close at 87⅝c, a net gain of 1c. September gained ⅛@⅜c. May was held between $1.08½ and $1.09½, closing at $1.09¼.

CASE AGAINST COAL ROADS.

The Court of Appeals Sustains the Appellate Division.

ALBANY, April 19.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision dismissing the appeal taken by the State from the decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court, which permanently vacated the order originally granted by Justice Chester, compelling the Presidents of the so-called "coal" railroads operating in this State to appear before the referee and be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not an unlawful combination existed for the purpose of raising the price of coal.

The appeals are dismissed on the ground that they are not reviewable by the court. The appellate division of the Supreme Court vacated the order on the ground that the Attorney General did not properly draw the affidavits on which Justice Chester issued the original order.

The decision of the Court of Appeals is solely on a question of practice, and does not refer to the merits of the case. In conclusion, the court says:

"Numerous questions have been asked in reference to the constitutionality of the act under which the examination herein was sought. These questions have not been considered by the majority of the Judges composing the Appellate Division, and we, consequently, have not before us the views of the Judges composing that court. This court has repeatedly refused to consider questions involving the constitutionality of a law unless such questions are essential to the determination of the appeal. We think that no departure should now be made from a precedent established in this regard, and that the consideration of the questions involving the constitutionality of the act should be left until a case is presented requiring a determination of these questions."

Joined the Tariff League.

At the April meeting of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, held in New Orleans last week, a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the association to communicate with Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, with a view of having the association enrolled as a member and defender in the said Tariff League. The sugar crop prospects were pronounced to be encouraging, although within the past fortnight the temperature has been a dozen degrees lower than the planters would have liked to have it.

Chicago Jewelers Fail.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Homer G. Galpin was appointed receiver for the firm of C. H. Knights & Co., wholesale jewelers, in the Columbus Memorial Building yesterday. The firm consists of Charles H. Knights and William H. Gleason. Judgments were entered aggregating $31,085. The judgment creditors are: The Metropolitan National Bank, $10,913; Samuel R. Ritchie, $5,526; F. B. Felton, $1,209; H. J. Furber, $11,434; Charles Schubert, $2,013. The assets are placed at $100,000, with liabilities slightly less.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

T. G. B. and Isaac Cortelyou.—Judgments were entered here yesterday against Teunis G. B. Cortelyou for $6,923 and against Isaac Cortelyou for $4,527, all in favor of Julia A. Bunn on notes which they made to her order, and on a judgment obtained in Trenton on Jan. 22, 1896, by Walter C. Bunn.

Gough Drug Company.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Robert C. Beatty receiver of the property of the Gough Drug Company of 181 Pearl Street in the suit brought by Albert F. Knight against William W. Charles and Walter K. Peek for the dissolution of the partnership between them.

Albert Cromwell.—Deficiency judgments were docketed yesterday against Albert Cromwell for $17,889 in favor of William O. Platt, and against Albert Cromwell, Frank Cromwell, and Adelaide Mills for $16,988 in favor of William Man, as trustee, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the property 294, 294½, and 296 Grand Street.

Globe Incandescent Gaslight Company.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has taken charge of the place of business of the Globe Incandescent Gaslight Company at 1,218 Second Avenue on an execution for $878 in favor of Frederick Drewes. The company was incorporated in October last with a capital stock of $10,000, and manufactured lamps and mantels for gaslights. Last month it was stated that two of the officers of the company had resigned. Otto Kaufmann was President of the company.

William McComb.—William McComb confessed judgment yesterday for $20,018 in favor of Margaret A. McComb for money which she loaned him at various times since 1889. Woodville Fleming of this city and Charles K. Underwood of Syracuse were appointed receivers in supplementary proceedings for William McComb of 226 West Forty-eighth Street on Monday. Mr. McComb has been interested in building and loan associations in various cities, and was formerly President of the Central City Building and Loan Association of Syracuse.

Out of Town.

The Weir Plow Company.—The Weir Plow Company of Monmouth, Ill., made an assignment yesterday. The assignee is L. S. Kingman, manager of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Gustave A.—Crescent Steel Company	$40
BOMZON, Wolf, and Casper Rosenthal—The Cimiotti Unhairing Company	690
BOOTHE, William F. — Spalding-Bidwell Company	70
BAILEY, Sarah E.—P. Zoccolo	330
BECK, Louis—L. S. Meyer and another	132
BRUNNER, John D. and Susan M., also George J. West—Edward L. Rossiter	951
BRAUS, Paul, and the American Enterprise Manufacturing Company — The German Exchange Bank	192
COLBY, Arthur H.—A. De Pinna	193
CULVER, Weeks W., and Andrew H. Leatham—W. H. Matteson, Jr.	563
CROMWELL, Albert—William O. Platt, deficiency	17,889
CARROLL, Peter—A. Jung	130
CUERVO, José M. G.—W. R. Bracken	398
CORTELYOU, Teunis G. B.—Julia A. Bunn	2,395
CORTELYOU, Teunis G. B. and Isaac—Julia A. Bunn, (two judgments)	4,520
DUQUENNE, Susanna—E. L. Spellman and another	231
FELDMAN, Herman—L. Namm	43
FRANK, Jacob and Fanny—R. Kravietssky	115
FILTEAN, John H.—M. Weiss	109
FARLEY, Richard S.—J. A. Burns	45
HENDERSON, Mary—E. Borst	430
HOFFMANN, George, John A. Lingemann, and Christian Dauterman—J. Menges, executor	881
HOMER, Eugene—T. N. Motley and another	125
HIRSCHBERG, David—D. Forgotston	66
HERTZ, Lipson—R. A. Chesebrough	77
HIRSCHBERG, Herman M.—L. H. Schubart and others	584
JOHNSON, Luman W.—T. P. Sherman	[illegible]
KUHN, Louis—F. W. Daub	103
KOCH, Gustav—F. Lanzer and others, executors	193
KALISKE, Herman—J. Ascheim	142
KEHOE, John—The Greenpoint Lumber Company	191
LUPPRIAN, Herman—Anna Lankow	178
LESSER, Tobias, Israel, and Simon—Henry W. T. Mali and others	777
McCOMB, William—M. A. McComb	20,018
MURPHY, Maurice—M. Hallanan	151
MALONEY, J. Scott—W. J. Davidson	421
MORAN, Edward J.—D. Meschendorf	85
McKIM, James—George L. Schuster	556
MARTERCELLI, Michael—John Kress Brewing Company	318
MARCORI, Francis, and Domenic Cavanna—The John Kress Brewing Company	1,218
MILLS, Adelaide, Frank and Albert Cromwell—William Man, as trustee, deficiency	16,988
NOBLE, William—Cosmopolitan Range Company	40
NEUHORN, Adolph, and Esther Horowitz—West Side Bank	173
OLSEN, Anton L.—C. R. Randrup	374
PEDROZO, German, and the American Enterprise Manufacturing Company—The German Exchange Bank	128
ROBERGE, Jacob N.—M. Hallanan	81
RHODES, John W.—Corell, Werner & Co.	342
ROSEN, Meyer—J. Delmonte	987
RASMUSSEN, Anna M.—E. H. La Petra and another	79
STRAUSS, Isaac—E. M. Ewing and others	124
SCHULMAN, Max—H. Mommes and another	105
SHENFIELD, John and Jacob—The Cimiotti Unhairing Company	551
STANTON, Patrick—Dimock & Fink Co.	307
STUART, Carl W.—Andrews Manufacturing Company	62
SCHENCK, Samuel D.—W. Dattelbaum	181
STEPHENSON, John J.—M. Rosenfield and others	371
SMITH, John—S. Bell	245
SMITH, George P.—A. W. Leach	103
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Christian Niedhart	3,286
THEOBALD, William H.—A. W. Kirbach	6,436
TAZEWELL, George C.—B. Lewinson	49
TAYLOR, Nathaniel—F. L. Froment and another	450
VAN RENSSELAER, Olive A.—C. True	373
VREN, Christiana—A. Jung	130
VAN ZIELE, Milton A.—D. I. Christie Company	81
WARD, Peter—D. M. Koehler	350
WOLF, Rebecca—L. Kleinbaum	321
WEST, George J.—George W. Dunn, receiver	3,263
WILLCOX, Lucille—A. G. Weingarten	140
WOOD, Alice—Helen Hall	542
WILLIAM J. MERRITT COMPANY—M. C. Quigley	386
YOUNG, Louise—A. W. Leach, costs	113

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.09⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	5 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.47½

CHICAGO, April 19.—Flour in better demand at very firm prices; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 95@99c; No. 2 red, $1.08½; No. 2 corn, 31⅛@31¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31⅞@32c; No. 2 oats, 26⅛@26¾c; No. 2 white, 30½c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c; No. 2 rye, 55c; No. 2 barley, 37@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.26@$1.26½; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½.

COTTON.

Sentiment favored the bull side, due more to the continued strength of the English market and support at this point from Liverpool firms than to any concerted action on the part of local bulls. After a decline of 1 point in response to the disappointing turn of our market Monday afternoon, the Liverpool market turned a sharp corner, advanced 3 to 4 points, and closed firm at a net gain of 2@2½ points. Spot cotton at that point was active and strong, with sales of 15,000 bales reported on the basis of 3¼d for middling. In sympathy with the better feeling abroad, our market opened at an advance of 5 to 6 points and ruled active throughout the forenoon. The fact that stocks were lower, wheat strong, and advancing, and Spanish 4s demoralized, influenced a number of local commission firms to advise customers to go slow. The market closed very steady, at a net advance of 6 to 7 points. Total sales, futures, 128,700 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.08	6.09	6.08	6.09@6.10
May	6.10	6.12	6.07	6.12@6.13
June	6.14	6.15	6.11	6.15@6.16
July	6.17	6.18	6.14	6.18@6.19
August	6.19	6.20	6.15	6.19@6.20
September	6.16	6.19	6.15	6.18@6.19
October	6.16	6.19	6.15	6.18@6.19
November	6.17	6.19	6.15	6.18@6.19
December	6.18	6.20	6.18	6.20@6.21
January	6.20	6.24	6.19	6.23@6.24

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5 11-16c; Charleston, 5 11-16c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6 1-16@6¼c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Middling uplands, 3¼d. December-January, 327@328; January-February, 327½b; April, 329@330; April-May, 329@330; May-June, 329½b; June-July, 329½b; July-August, 330s; August-September, 329½s; September-October, 328½b; October-November, 328b; November-December, 327@328.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	108	108	107⅝	107⅝
July	93¼	93¼	92½	92⅝
September	85½	85⅝	84⅝	85¼
Corn—				
May	36¼	36 3-16	36	36¼
July	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	109	109¾	108½	109¼
July	87¼	87⅞	86⅞	87⅝
September	79⅝	79⅞	79¼	79⅝
Corn—				
May	31⅝	31¼	31½	31⅝
July	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
September	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33½
Oats—				
May	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
July	23½	23⅞	23½	23¾
September	22½	22½	22¼	22⅜

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The grain trade's first reception of Washington news in regard to the Spanish trouble was decidedly bullish, prices advancing to 93¾ for July, but after that it was superseded by other influences and ceased to have more than a restraining influence. The sensitive position of Europe on the war question was shown in activity and strength at Liverpool. At London a sale of No. 1 Northern wheat was reported at a price equivalent to $1.20 per bushel, representing the highest figure yet paid. The factor in local circles which attracted much attention all day and assisted materially in checking the attacks by bear traders, was a continued active demand for cash wheat at all seaboard ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 19.—April, $1.02¼; May, $1.00¾@$1.00⅞; July, 99¼@99½c; September, 79c; No. 2 hard, $1.04⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.02⅝.

DULUTH, April 19.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.05⅛; May, $1.04¼; July, 99⅞c; September, 81½c; No. 2 Northern, 97½c.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—No. 1 Northern, $1.08; No. 2 Northern, $1.01; May, $1.08⅜; July, $1.01⅜.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅛c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30⅝c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track, mixed, 31@32½c; track, white, 32@39½c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 61@61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60c, free on board, afloat; 57@57½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. Barley—Feeding, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. Seeds—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.60@$1.65. Rye Flour—Sales, 550 bbls; $2.85@$3.30. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 71@72c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 80@87½c; Spring, bulk, 72½@77½c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 19.—First patents, $5@$5.25; second patents, $4.85@$4.95; first clear, $4@$4.20; second clear, $3@$3.20.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. Beef—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. Beef hams—$22@$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacon, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½@5⅝c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6¼@6½c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5⅝c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7⅝c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western S. P., 6⅝@6⅞c. Tallow—City, 3½c; country, 3¼@3⅝c. Lard—$5.47½; city lard, $5.15@$5.25; refined South American, $6.10; Continent, $5.75; Brazil kegs, $7.20; compound city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c. Stearine—Oleo, 4 9-16c; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 69s 3d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short [illegible] 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, [illegible] to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, [illegible] 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 [illegible] lb, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white, 38s; American, finest colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime City, 19s 6d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.37½@$1.40; do., fair to good, $1.10@$1.30; do., medium, choice, $1.15@$1.20; do., pea, choice, $1.15; do., fair to good, $1@$1.10; do., red kidney, choice, $1.80; do., fair to good, $1.50@$1.70; do., white kidney, $1.55; do., black turtle soup, $1.50@$1.55; do., yellow eye, $1.20@$1.22½; do., lima, California, $1.72½@$1.75; green peas, barrels, 80c; do., bags, 70@70½c; do., Scotch, barrels, 90c; do., bags, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb, 18c; do., firsts, 17@17½c; do., thirds to seconds, 15@16½c; do., State, fancy, 18c; do., firsts, 17@17½c; do., thirds to seconds, 15@16½c; State, dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 17c; do., Welsh tubs, fancy, 16½c; dairy tubs, firsts, 16c; do., thirds to seconds, 14½@15½c; imitation creamery, extras, 16@16½c; do., seconds to firsts, 14½@15½c; factory, firsts, 14½@15c; do., seconds, 14c; do., lower grades, 13@13½c.

CHEESE—State full cream, Fall made, large, fancy, 8@8¼c; do, choice, 7¾@7⅞c; do, common to good, 6@7¼c; do, Fall made, small, colored or white, fancy, 8¾@9c; do, prime to choice, 8@8½c; do, common to good, 6@7½c; light skims, small, choice, 6@6½c; do, large, choice, 6c; part skims, small, choice, 5c; do, large, 5½c; do, common to prime, 3½@5c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Jersey and near-by, fancy, per dozen, 12@12½c; State and Pennsylvania, 11@11½c; Western, selected, fancy, 11½c; do, firsts, 11@11¼c; do, Southern, 10½@10¾c; Kentucky, 11c; duck eggs, Maryland, 15@18c; Western and Virginia, 14@15c; other Southern, 9@14c; goose eggs, 25c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples, Wine Sap and York Imperial, good to fancy, per bbl, $3@$4; Ben Davis, choice to fancy, $3.75@$4; average quality, $3@$3.50; Baldwin and Spy, fair to choice, $2.50@$3.50; russet, $2.50@$3; inferior qualities, $2@$3.50; strawberries, North Carolina, per quart, 10@18c; do, Charleston, 12@20c; do, Florida, 12@18c.

DRIED—Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 8¾@9½c; do, choice, 8¼@8½c; do, prime, 8c; do, common to good, 4@7½c; do, sun-dried State quarters, 3@4c; do, Southern, 2¼@3c; do, sliced, 2½@4c; do, chopped, per lb, 3¼@4c; do, cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; cherries, 15@17c; blackberries, 4@4½c; huckleberries, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 10c; do, sun-dried, 8c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 8@12c; do, Royal, 6¾@8½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@16c; do, unpeeled, 5@9c; pears, California, 5@10c; prunes, 3@8c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Fowls and chickens, per lb, 9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@80c; geese, 75c@$1.25; pigeons, 25@30c. DRESSED—Fresh Killed—Turkeys, Western, per lb, 9@10c; broilers, Philadelphia, under 3 lb to pair, per lb, 32@35c; do, 3 to 4 lb to pair, 25@30c; chicks, Winter, Philadelphia, 5 to 6 lb to pair, 18@20c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 9½c; do, Western, selected, small, 9@9½c; do, heavy to medium, 8@8½c; old cocks, Western, 6c; ducks, Western, fair to good, 5@7c; geese, Western, fair to good, 4@6c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $2.50; do, small and poor, $1.25@$1.50. Frozen—Turkeys, selected, No. 1, 12½@13c; do, locally frozen, average best, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@10c; chickens, fancy, soft-meated, 13@14c; do, average, No. 1, 10@12c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; fowls, No. 1, 9½@10c; do, No. 2, 7@8c; broilers, Western, dry-picked, 15@17c; do, scalded, 12@14c; capons, fancy, 16@17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; ducks, No. 1, 8@9c; do, No. 2, 6@7c; geese, No. 1, 8@8½c.

GAME—English snipe, per dozen, $1.50@$2; golden plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2; grass, $1@$1.25; sand and small snipe, per dozen, 25c; wild ducks, per pair, 15@25c.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 77½@80c; Nos. 3 and 1, 45@75c; clover and clover mixed, 30@40c; salt, 40@45c; no grade, 25@40c; straw, long rye, 25@35c; oat, 25@30c.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Bermuda, per barrel, $4@$7.50; Florida Rose and Hebron, $4@$6.60; Chile Red, $4@$5.50; Maine Rose, per sack, $2.75@$2.90; Hebron, $2.40; State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.12@$2.62; per sack, $2.12@$2.50; Jersey, per barrel, $2@$2.50; sweet potatoes, per barrel, $4@$5.50; onions, Eastern, white, per barrel, $4@$8; red and yellow, $1.25@$2; Orange County, red and yellow, 50c@$1; State and Western, per flat-hoop barrel, $1@$1.50; asparagus, per dozen, $1.50@$6; beets, per barrel crate, $1@$2; per small crate, 75c@$1; per 100 bunches, $3@$6; celery, California, per dozen, 10@50c; per case, $1@$1.50; cabbages, Southern, per barrel crate, $1.25@$1.75; carrots, per 100 bunches, $2.50@$5; cucumbers, per crate, $2.50@$3.50; eggplants, per box, $2@$3; kale, per barrel, 25@50c; spinach, 25c@$1; lettuce, per basket, 50c@$1; North Carolina, per barrel, $2@$4; peas, North Carolina, per basket, $1.25@$1.75; Charleston, $1@$1.25; Savannah, 50c@$1; rhubarb, per 100, $3; radishes, per barrel, 50c@$1; per basket, 25@50c; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$2.50; squash, yellow, per crate, $1.25@$1.50; white, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.50; turnips, Russia, per barrel, 75c@$1; North Carolina, white, per 100 bunches, $1@$2.

COFFEE.

The market was indifferent, business being light and fluctuations narrow. Speculation from the start was of the professional order and in good part for the closing out of accounts, pending the settlement of the Cuban matter. The feeling on the call was fairly steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. Trades were few and far between during the forenoon and early in the afternoon. Near the close an attempt was made by the bear crowd to depress the market, which was finally steady, with prices 10 points higher to 10 points net lower. Total sales futures were 14,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.85@5.90
May	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
June	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
July	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
October	..	..	..	5.60@5.70
November	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
December	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
January	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
February	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
March	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80@5.85

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 9$200. Hamburg, ¼ pfennig higher to ½ pfennig lower; sales, 16,000 bags. Havre, unchanged to ¼f lower; total sales, 5,000 bags. January, 35.75; February, 36; March, 36.25; April, 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35; October, 35; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. Rio, No. 7, 9$400.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 18½@20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@16c; fine medium, choice, 15@17c; medium choice, 16@19c; quarter, 16@18c; fine average, 13@15c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter average, 13@15c. California—Northern Spring free, 16@17c; middle country Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, free, 15@16c; Southern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average, 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; valley No. 1, 18@20c; valley No. 2, 20@22c; valley No. 3, 19@20c; valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@15c; fine average, 10@13c; fine medium choice, 15@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17c.

METALS.

COPPER, 12@12½c. IRON, 6.60@6.70c. SPELTER, 4.20@4.30c. TIN, 14.35@14.45c. LEAD, 3.55@3.60c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, barrels, $2.90; pitch, $1.55; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 29½@30c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.42½@$1.45; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

CHARLESTON, April 19.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.30; I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.55; W G, $1.65; W W, $1.75.

SAVANNAH, April 19.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, K, $1.50; M, $1.55; N, $1.65; W G, $1.70; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, April 19.—Turpentine, 25½@26c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8½c.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$5.75; city-dressed veals, 7@9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4.25; clipped, $3.75; unshorn lambs, $5.25@$5.70; clipped do., $4.60@$4.75; Spring lambs, $3.50@$5.50 each; dressed mutton, 7@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@9c; country-dressed Spring lambs, $3@$5.50 each.

HOGS—$3.90@$4.15.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Hotel Property Sold —Dull Day Among the Brokers —Auction Dealings.

David Stewart has sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Peter J. McCoy, for $92,500, the Fort Washington Hotel, on a plot 118 by 150 by 100 by 98, at the junction of Amsterdam Avenue, King's Bridge Road, and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. In part payment the buyer gives the brick flat, with store, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 76.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the estate of Peter Gruber the four-story front and rear brick tenements 111 Eldridge Street, 25.2 by 100.

It is reported that 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 25 by 65 by 100, has been sold by the estate of Alexander Rich.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, at executors' sale, to Kempner Brothers, for $15,625, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at rear, 86 Cannon Street, 25 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Collins & Collins, for $50,750, the four-story stone-front dwelling 645 Madison Avenue, 25 by 90.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Conrad Weber, for $14,000, the five-story brick tenement 92 St. Mark's Place, 21 by 73.2.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to William C. Manny, for $58,000, the eight-story brick building 149 Spring Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Gustav Falk, for $11,000, the three-story brick dwelling 60 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 21 by 100.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to John Goodwin, for $37,750, the three-story brick dwelling 64 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

The sale of the Monmouth Park Race course, scheduled for yesterday, was adjourned until May 17.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,722.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Albert J. Appell, referee, 463 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,351; subject to other mortgages for $18,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 400 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,288.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 334 West Seventieth Street, south side, 372.6 feet west of West End Avenue, 21 by 100.5, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $9,080.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, Grand Avenue, west side, 437.8 feet north of St. James Street, 50 by 106, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,615.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 1,228 Hoe Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Freeman Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,389.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Richard W. Freedman, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 316.9 feet east of Boston Avenue, (as widened,) 17.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,174; subject to another mortgage for $2,681.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Twenty-eight Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for a four-story and basement brick and stone school, 95 by 60; St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church of 149 East Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Elliott Lynch of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 70 by 76; Clark estate of 25 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Ernest Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, with stores, 28 by 86.11 and 27.10 by 94.11; Charles Kervan of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $135,000.

Avenue C, southeast corner of Tenth Street, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 40; Florence S. Crosby, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 720 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, with stores, 20.4 by 66.2; Daniel Regan of 288 East Broadway, owner; F. Baylies, Bible House, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 487 to 491 Fifth Avenue, to a seven-story brick and stone office building, 52 by 100; Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing and Importing Company of 487 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 265 Greene Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory, with store, 50 by 25; Sailors' Snug Harbor, owner; William E. Mowbray of 1,298 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 108 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 55.3; Catharine T. Moore of 32 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; Charles H. P. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $14,000.

No. 130 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; George Ehret, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; Joseph Kellar, lessee; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 529 and 531 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick stable and a one-story frame shed; Callanan & McDermott, owners; G. H. Madigan, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 291 and 293 Fifth Avenue, to two four-story and basement brick office buildings, with stores; Lloyd S. Bryce, owner; Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,156.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Louisa Schultz of 758 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 19.

AVENUE B, e s, 25 ft n of 5th St, 50x105, Unionport; William J. Hyland to Clarence Fleischman.... $700
ALEXANDER AV, e s, 66.8 ft n of 136th St, 16.8x96.6; Kate Smith to Mary Smith.... 1
BATHGATE AV, e s, old line, at s s of 179th St, old line, 24x88.6x24x88.2; Mary J. O'Brien to Henry Wiesen.... 1
BATHGATE AV, old line, w s, 250 ft n of 181st St, old line, 29x152.10x29x151.4; Mary J. O'Brien to Henry Wiesen....Nominal
BURNSIDE AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of 178th St, 25.8x—x26.2x102.4; James F. Flucker to James Cook.... 4,500
BUTLER PLACE, n s of Lot 46, map of Cebric Park; Josephine Jackson to William H. J. Fordyce.... 100
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 151 ft n of 94th St, 25.2x100; William G. and Charlotte R. Hamilton to Ella J. Breckenridge.... 100
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 50.4x100; William G. Hamilton and another, executors, &c., to Ella J. Breckenridge.... 100
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 50.4x100; Adelaide and Alice Hamilton to Ella J. Breckenridge.... 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 94th St, 50.4x100; Ella J. Breckenridge to Selig Housah.... 100
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.4 ft n of 94th St, 100.8x100; Adelaide Hamilton to Ella J. Breckenridge.... 100
CHERRY ST, 177, 18x60; Lawrence M. Kortright to Ethel C. Kortright.... 1
CHERRY ST, s s, 94.5 ft e of Market Slip, 18x60; Laurence M. Kortright to Ethel C. Kortright.... 1
CONCOURSE, e s, 264.6 ft s w of McClellan St, runs s e 179.2 to centre of Carroll Place x n e 25x n w 177.3 to Concourse x s 25; Augustus N. Morris to Stuyvesant F. Morris.... 1
CONCOURSE, e s, 239.5 ft s w of McClellan St, runs s e 177.3 to centre line Carroll Place x n e 25x n w 175.2 to Concourse x s 25.1; Augustus N. Morris to Richard L. Morris.... 1
DECATUR AV, e s, 46.4 ft s of 198th St, 23x75; Sarah C. Miller to George L. Saurman.... 5,800
DECATUR AV, e s, 69.4 ft s of 198th St, 23.1x75x21.10x75; Sarah C. Miller to Eugene C. Batten.... 5,800
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 188.9 ft s of Union [illegible], 28.8x84x25x92; David Robb to John C. Peck.... 500
GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft e of Eldridge St, 25x87.6; Charles W. West, referee, to William Man, as Trustee.... 5,000
HENRY ST, n s, Lot 190, map of Hendrik Rutgers, 25x108; Joshua M. Piers to John Davis.... 22,175
KELLY ST, s s, 400.8 ft n of 163th St, 50x100; Gustav P. Muller and another to Joseph E. Butterworth.... 1
[illegible] ST, e s, [illegible] ft n of 163th St, 90x100; Gustav P. Muller to Joseph E. Butterworth.... 1
LEWIS ST, w s, 97.6 ft n of 7th St, 24.6x97.6x24x97.6; Charles Putzel, referee, to Julius Katzenberg.... 7,300
LENOX AV, n w corner 136th St, 24.11x75; William H. Raynor and others to Robert J. Blake, quit claim.... 500
LENOX AV, n w corner 136th St, 24.11x75; William H. Raynor, trustee, to Robert J. Blake.... 18,263
LOT 285, Block H, amended map of property of Hudson P. Rose; Frank W. Gordon and another to Peter Wiegand.... 3,000
MADISON ST, s s, 28 ft e of Pike St, 28x irregular; Albert Schierenbeck, executor, &c., to Albert Busch and another.... 1
MOTT AV, e s, 400 ft n of centre of 153d St, 25x97x28x98; Emma Arnott to James Thomson.... 1
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 50 ft s of 13th St, 25x100, William's Bridge; William H. Glover to Hattie D. Smith.... 4,000
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 50 ft s of 12th St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Charles N. Morgan to William H. Glover.... 2,500
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 128.4 ft n of 12th St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Charles N. Morgan to William H. Glover.... 2,500
PROSPECT PLACE, w s, 167.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x68; Marian L. Mapes to Charles Althof.... 1
PROSPECT AV, e s, 401 ft n of Westchester Av, 23.8x173.6x28.8x189.5; William N. Davidson to Everett E. Fowler.... 1
PROSPECT PLACE, e s, 167.1 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x68; Marian L. Mapes to Charles Althof.... 1
RENWICK ST, 14; Martha J. Jones to John S. Foster.... 10,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 145, e s, 40.8 ft s of 87th St, 22x100; John H. Kearns to Edward W. Scott.... 1
RUTGERS ST, e s, Lot 785, map of Hendrik Rutgers, 25x104.4; Louis Weinstein to Jonas Weil and another.... 1
STANTON ST, n s, 49.10 ft w of Ridge St, 25x75; Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Ridge St, 24.10x75; Henry Mosback and wife to Samuel Klein and another.... 34,000
STRIP, being 25.6 ft off of n s of Lot 1,010, map of the Jumel estate, north of 159th St; John F. McClain and wife to Clark Bell.... 1
WASHINGTON AV, n e corner 167th St, 45x110; Phoebe A. Parshall, individually and as executrix, to Patrick J. Bond.... 1
WAVERLEY PLACE, 159 and 161, s e corner of Christopher St, 38.11x75; John Kirby to Mary Hennessy.... 1
WEST BROADWAY, 507 and 509; Max Freund and wife to Tessie Adams.... 1
1ST AV, 1,135 and 1,137, 32x64; Hester C. Wightman to Elizabeth L. Riley.... 1
1ST AV, s w corner 85th St, 26.6x75; Lily Hahn to George Hahn.... 1
3D AV, w s, 22.7 ft n of 38th St, 27.11x95x13.11x96; Dallas Flannagan to Eloise L. Breese.... 31,600
7TH AV, s e corner 116th St, runs e 150x s 100.11x w to St. Nicholas Av x—x—; Daniel V. Manning to Minnie Huber.... Exch.
10TH AV, n w s, 289, 24.8x100; 29th St, Lot 414, map of Cornelius Ray; Theresa Metzger to John Gemmer, Jr.... 23,000
10TH AV, n w s, 289, 24.8x100; 29th St, Lot 414, map of Cornelius Ray; Caroline Seligman and others to Theresa Metzger.... 1
53D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth M. Morgan and another to Francis G. Lloyd.... 1
53D ST, s s, 237.8 ft e of 6th Av, 15x90.6; Amy H. Kellogg and another, to Frederick F. Kellogg.... 1
58TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft w of 8th Av, 34.10x100.5; Louis C. Raegener to Equitable Life Assurance Society.... 40,000
64TH ST, 204 West, 25x100.5; Warren E. Dennis to Marietta E. Bellows.... 1
66TH ST, 67 East, 18x100.5; Joseph B. Aaron and others to Blanche Heilbruner.... 8,250
74TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Margaret Radley, individually and as executrix, to Anton W. Hoffmeyer and another.... 10,000
74TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Margaret Radley, individually and as executrix, to Anton W. Hoffmeyer and another.... 70,000
80TH ST, s s, 31 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.3x102.2; Isaac Helfer to Arnold Kaiser and another.... 37,000
80TH ST, s s, 31 ft e of Lexington Av, 20.3x102.2; Arnold Kaiser and another to Isaac Helfer.... 27,000
86TH ST, n s, 178.1 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x100.8; Edward Tracy to Francis K. Pendleton.... 5
86TH ST, n s, 255.7 ft e of 5th Av, 25.7x100.8; Margaret J. Mace and another to James C. Parrish.... 100
86TH ST, n s, 178.11 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x100.8; Euphemia D. Russell and another, executrix, to Francis K. Pendleton.... 30,000
86TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x100.8; Edward Tracy to F. K. Pendleton.... 1
86TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x100.8; Euphemia D. Russell, executors, to F. K. Pendleton.... 30,000
86TH ST, n s, 255.6 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6x100.8; Margaret J. Mace to James C. Parrish.... 1
86TH ST, n s, 178.11 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x100.8; Francis K. Pendleton and wife to James C. Parrish.... 1
87TH ST, s s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 27.6x100.8; Edward F. Robinson to Isaac H. Clothier.... 100
95TH ST, 131 West, 17x100.8; Clarence M. Fowler to Lottie M. Fowler.... 100
118TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x100.11; 118th St, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Patrick H. Lynch to Nelson J. Ferris.... 100
118TH ST, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x100.11; 118th St, s s, 235 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Alice Loughran and others.... 84,000
123D ST, s s, 84.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 25.6x100.11; Louis Bernstein and wife to Abraham Cohn.... 1
138TH ST, n s, 246.6 ft w of 7th Av, 32x99.11; Edward W. Scott and wife to William and James Bradley.... 1
141ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 116.8 ft to old King's Bridge Road x irregular; Alice Loughran and others to Nelson J. Ferris.... 112,000
141ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 116.8 to old King's Bridge road x irregular; Alice Loughran and others to Nelson J. Ferris.... $12,000
141ST ST, n s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 116.8 to old King's Bridge Road x irregular; Nelson J. Ferris to Patrick H. Lynch.... 100
152D ST, s e corner of Boulevard, 20x74.11; John P. Duffy to Benjamin G. Westcott.... 1
167TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft w of Hall Place, 25x165; Gustav P. Muller and wife to Ida C. Butterworth.... 1
167TH ST, s s, about 138.4 ft w of Hall Place, 25x165; Gustav P. Muller, to Ida C. Butterworth.... 1
180TH ST, s s, 78.6 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 18x95; Winslow E. Busby and wife to New York Building Loan Banking Company.... 1

Recorded Leases.

CUTNER, Fannie, to Joseph Seldinkoff; 149 East Houston St, 5 years.... 2,600
EIM, Paul, to Barbaret Becker; 313 East 35th St, 3 years.... 384
HERMAN, Simon, to Davis Karp; 2d Av, 1,103, n w corner of 58th St, 2¾ years.... 900
LENANE, Thomas, and another, trustees, to John H. Hennessey; 2,401 2d Av, 5 years....$780, 1,200
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY to Joseph J. Gleason; all property under elevated structure, 2d Av and 128th St, 134th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, and 145th Sts, 20 5-6 years.... 7,500
MOLWITZ, Ernest, to Thomas Anderson; 2,709 8th Av, 3 years.... 1,000
PETERS, Henry G., to Frank J. McGarry; 2d Av, 880, s e corner of 22d St, 5 years.... 1,320
POPHAM, Lewis C., and another, to Edward J. McCluskey; 36th St, n s, 25 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 133x n 78x w 79x s 55x w 42x s 23; also, 1st Av, n e corner of 36th St, 10 years.... 1,800
PRIGGE, John A., and others, trustees, to Henry Wilkens; 104 Nassau St and 35 Ann St, 5 years.... 6,500
WEIL, Jeanette, to Francis Reynolds; 418 East 12th St, 5¼ years.... 276

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Tessie, to Max Freund; 507 and 509 West Broadway, (two mortgages,) 1 year.... 78,500
BATTEN, Eugene C., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Decatur Av, 69.4 ft s of 198th St, installments.... 4,000
BATTEN, Eugene C., to Sarah C. Miller; e s of Decatur Av, 69.4 ft s of 198th St, installments.... 900
BELLOWS, Marietta, to Annie E. Frey; 204 West 64th St, 3 years.... 14,000
BLAKE, Robert J., to Jennie Guidet and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of Lenox Av and 136th St, 5 years.... 32,000
BOND, Patrick J., to Phebe A. Parshall, executrix; n e corner of 167th St and Washington Av, 3 years.... 8,050
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Adelaide Hamilton; w s Central Park West, 50.4 ft n of 94th St, 2 years.... 17,500
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Adelaide Hamilton; w s Central Park West, 75.6 ft n of 94th St, 2 years.... 17,500
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to Adelaide Hamilton; w s Central Park West, 100.8 ft n of 94th St, 2 years.... 35,000
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to William G. Hamilton; w s Central Park West, 151 ft n of 94th St, 2 years.... 16,000
BRECKENRIDGE, Ella J., to William G. and Adelaide Hamilton, as executors, &c.; n w corner Central Park West and 94th St, 2 years.... 37,000
BRITTAIN, Thomas J., Jr., to Rollin H. Lynde; n s 134th St, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years.... 3600
BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to James W. Burton; e s of Kelly St, 400.8 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.... 1,300
CAMPBELL, Louise De R., and another to Edward S. Clark; 501 Amsterdam Av, 5 years.... 25,000
CARROLL, Lucy A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s e corner of 8th Av and 38th St, 1 year.... 5,000
CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Edward F. Robinson; s s of 87th St, 153.2 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.... 13,000
CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Edward F. Robinson; s s 87th St, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.... 11,000
COHEN, Samuel, to F. Kingsbury Curtis, trustee; 726 6th St, 5 years.... 21,000
COOK, James and Clara, to James F. Flucker; e s Burnside Av, 229.4 ft n of 178th St, 2 years.... 1,200
CULLINAN, Mortimer, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,056 Park Av, store lease, demand.... 2,500
DAVIS, John, to John A. Aspinwall and others, trustees; n s of Henry St, Lot 190, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 3 years.... 15,500
DELMOUR, Mary A., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 2,187 7th Av, 1 year.... 10,000
FITZGERALD, John E., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w corner of Coles Place and Coe Place, installments.... 2,500
FERRIS, Nelson J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 141st St, 350 ft e of the boulevard, 2 years.... 8,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 142d St, 375 ft e of the Boulevard, 2 years.... 8,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 141st St, 400 ft e of the Boulevard, 2 years.... 8,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 142d St, 425 ft e of the Boulevard, 2 years.... 12,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 141st St, 450 ft e of the Boulevard, 2 years.... 12,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 142d St, 500 ft e of the Boulevard, 2 years.... 12,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to Alice Loughran and others; n s of 141st St, 350 ft e of the Boulevard, 1 year.... 4,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to Alice Loughran and others; n s of 141st St, 400 ft e of the Boulevard, 1 year.... 4,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to Alice Loughran and others; n s of 141st St, 450 ft e of the Boulevard, 1 year.... 4,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to Alice Loughran and others; s s of 142d St, 375 ft e of the Boulevard, 1 year.... 4,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to Alice Loughran and others; s s of 142d St, 425 ft e of the Boulevard, 1 year.... 6,000
FERRIS, Nelson J., to Alice Loughran and others; s s of 142d St, 500 ft e of the Boulevard, 1 year.... 4,000
FISHER, Elizabeth F., to Isabel A. Lane; 37 John St, 1 year.... 3,000
FOSTER, John S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 Renwick St, 3 years.... 5,500
FOWLER, Lottie M. and Clarence M., to Kate H. Gwillim; s s of 115th St, 74 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year.... 500
FOWLER, Everett E., to William N. Davidson; e s of Prospect Av, 400.1 ft n of Westchester Av, installments.... 750
FRIEDEL, Margaretha, to Sebastian and Mary Kerner; n s of 168th St, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years.... 1,500
FRIEDEL, Margaretha, to Edward Kent and another, executors, &c.; n s 168th St, 145 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years.... 14,500
GLOVER, William H., to James A. Ridden; w s of Prospect Terrace, 50 ft s of 13th St, 3 years.... 2,250
GEMMER, John, Jr., to The Franklin Savings Bank; 323 10th Av; also Lot 414 map lands of Cornelius Ray estate, 1 year.... 12,000
GILLESPIE, Hannah M. and John N., to Caroline E. Hotchkiss; n s Westchester Av, 43 ft s w of Tiffany St, 3 years.... 2,800
GLOVER, William H., to Isabella S. Hayden; w s of Prospect Terrace, 128.4 ft n of 12th St, 3 years.... 2,250
HARNEY, Henry C., to Justus L. Bulkley and another, trustees; 107 West 122d St, 3 years.... 19,000
HARTT, William S., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 158th St and St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.... 10,000
HELFER, Isaac, to Robert Roethlisberger, executor; s s 80th St, 31 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years.... 25,000
HENNESSY, John H., and Matthew J. McKeon to Jacob Ruppert, 2,401 2d Av, store lease, demand.... 1,800
HINCH, William, to Adolph G. Hupfel; s w corner Tremont Av and Marmion Av, 1 year.... 500
HOFFMAN, George and Sophia, to Mercantile Co-operative Bank; n s 134th St, 127.11 ft w of Brown Place, installments.... 800
HOLLAND, Juliet and Charles H., to Margaret J. Steers; n s of 152d St, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 52.10 ft to old Croton Aqueduct, 3 years.... 10,000
KATZ, Jacob, to William Wolff; 85 Monroe St, 5 years.... 8,000
KATZENBERG, Julius, to Randolph Guggenheimer, as trustee; w s Lewis St, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, &c., 5 years.... 5,000
KLEIN, Samuel, and another to Leopold Brand; 198 Stanton St, 2 years.... 1,500
KLEIN, Samuel, and another to Leopold Brand; 196 Stanton St, 2 years.... 1,500
DIENER, Guss and Louisa, to Ellen Wilson; Lot 220, Block F, map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.... 2,200
LIFRIERI, Giuseppe, and another to Bernheimer & Schmid; 413 East 12th St, saloon lease, demand.... 500
LEWINSON, Maximilian, and George A. Just to Luke Kouwenhoven; n s of 99th St, 1/5 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years.... 18,000
LLOYD, Francis G., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 53d St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.... 40,000
LENNON, Anna J., to William H. Williams and another, trustees; s s of 84th St, 58.7 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.... 717
LOWDEN, John, to Lida K. Baird, guardian, &c.; n s 91st St, 123.11 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years.... 8,000
MORAN, Mary A. and David A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 102 West 93d St, 1 year.... 18,000
MULLER, Annie M. J., to Joseph E. Butterworth; s w corner of Prospect Terrace and 13th St, 24th Ward, 1 year.... 500
NEUFELD, Emil, and another to William D. and Thomas J. and Norman Barbour, trustees; 198 Stanton St, 3 years.... 12,440
NEUFELD, Emil, and another to William D. and Thomas J. and Norman Barbour, trustees; 196 Stanton St, 3 years.... 10,850
PARRISH, James C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s 86th St, 255.7 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.... 10,000
PARRISH, James C., to Edward Tracy et al, executors, &c.; n s 86th St, 178.11, 204.5 and 230 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, (three mortgages).... 42,000
PETERS, Lucretia, and others to Alice C. Peters, executrix, &c.; s s of 129th St, 100 ft e of Old Broadway, extends to 130th St; also s s of 130th St, 101.1 ft e of Broadway, gore, demand.... 75,000
PHILIPS, F. Stanhope, to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; n e corner of 80th St and West End Av, 3 years.... 120,000
ROBINSON, Edward F., to Matthias B. Smith; s s of 87th St, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, and four adjoining lots, (five mortgages,) 3 years.... 57,000
SAURMAN, George L., to S. Cordelia Miller; Decatur Av, e s, 46.4 ft s of 198th St, installments.... 900
SAURMAN, George L., to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Decatur Av, e s, 46.4 ft s of 198th St, installments.... 4,000
SCHEIDEBERG, Herman, to Anna M. Lynch and another, executors, &c.; e s Park Av, 60.11 ft n of 121st St, 1 year.... 2,500
SCHWARTZ, Henry, Jr., and Albert Busch to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 160 Madison St, 1 year.... 6,000
STEGMAYER, Joseph, to Jacob Jung; n s of 88th St, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av.... 12,000
SCHOEN, Matilde B. W., to William Schlemmer; s s of 68th St, 193 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years.... 10,000
SMITH, Hattie D., to William H. Glover; w s Prospect Terrace, 50 ft s of 13th St, 2 years.... 450
SUNDELL, Oscar, to Charles S. Ward, trustee; s s of Terrace View Av, 33 ft w of division line of Lots 216 and 217, map of North Marble Hill, 33x100, 3 years.... 3,200
SUNDELL, Oscar, to Charles S. Ward, trustee; s s of Terrace View Av, 217, map of North Marble Hill, 3 years.... 3,200
3 years.... 3,200
SUNDELL, Oscar, to Charles S. Ward, trustee; s s of Terrace View Av, at w s of Lot 220, map of North Marble Hill, 3 years.... 3,200
TROESCHER, Anna E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of the Boulevard and 105th St, 5 years.... 50,000
TROESCHER, Anna E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; e s of the Boulevard, 38.3 ft s of 105th St, 5 years.... 25,000
TROESCHER, Anna E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; e s of the Boulevard, 71.4 ft s of 105th St, 5 years.... 25,000
TORNEY, Wilhelmina D., to Charles W. Truslow, trustee; s s of 44th St, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years.... 4,500
TYTE, Isabel B., to the Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 623 3d Av, 5 years.... 11,500
WALKER, Mary A., to Margaret E. Crosby and another, executors, &c.; n s of 178th St, 84.6 ft w of Cedar St, 5 years.... 2,500
WARE, Leslie A., to Elizabeth S. Clark; w s 7th Av, 80.1 ft n of 133d St, 5 years.... 14,600
WIESEN, Henry, to East River Savings Institution; w s of Bathgate Av, old line, 250 ft n of 181st St, old line, 1 year.... 3,500
WILSON, Ethelbert, to American Baptist Home Mission Society; w s Morris Av, 120 ft s of 161st St, 1 year.... 10,000
WILSON, Ethelbert, to American Baptist Home Mission Society; w s Morris Av, 95 ft s of 161st St, 1 year.... 10,000
WILSON, Ethelbert, to American Baptist Home Mission Society; w s Morris Av, 50 ft s of 161st St, 1 year.... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COLEMAN, Robert H., trustee for Anna C. Rogers, to Emil Unger....$10,104
CRANE, William N., to Frederick A. Snow.... Nom.
FROHMAN, Daniel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 12,000
HESDORFER, Joseph, to Anna E. Troescher.... 10,000
KISSAM, Jonas B., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company.... 13,500
KOSTAKA, Theresa, to William Rankin.... 5,330
PETERS, Alice E., executrix, to Frederic J. Middlebrook.... 35,079
McCARTHY, Florence J., to Emma C. O'Callaghan.... Nom.
MOONEY, Joseph F., trustee, to Cath. C. Hill.... 4,500
SCHWARTZ, Frederick A. O., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company.... 7,500
SEAMAN, William I., to Edward M. Scudder, three mortgages.... 2,000
STERN, Lilly R., to Julius Robertson.... 950
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to James M. Wentz, three mortgages....Nominal
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Henry B. Ely and others, trustees.... 20,500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Bowery Savings Bank.... 40,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Maria L. Mount.... 10,000
TURNER, Herbert B., to William H. Hall, Jr....Nominal
WILLIAMSON, Smith, to William H. Bormann.... 500

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 60th St, 75.5x80.1; Clarence J. Hartley against Delia B. Burke, (specific performance;) attorney, C. A. Wandell.
HAMPDEN ST, s s, 50 ft w of Andrews Av, 50x100; Isabella J. Brock against Mary L. Adriance and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Ketchum.
LENOX AV, e s, 41 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; New York Life Insurance Company against Arthur Young and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.
2D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 50.2x83.9; Cromwell G. Macy against Emma Overfield, (action to recover amount;) attorney, C. G. Macy.
37TH ST, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x98.9, one-half part; Rose Daly against Mary Barnes and others, (partition;) attorneys, Campbell & Hance.
54TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 1st Av, 125x irregular to 55th St x50; Robert O. N. Ford and another against John Bolen and others, (action to set aside mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.
123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; William H. Williams and another, trustees, against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.
126TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x99.11, except parcel which begins at 126th St, n s, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 27x99.11; Foskett & Bishop against Sarah J. Steele and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Dill, Seymour & Kellogg.
150TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Sarah H. Powell against James McBride and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

Mechanics' Liens.

FRANKLIN AV, s w corner of Crotona Park South, 26.9x119; Arthur J. Arctander against Mary Brown, owner and contractor.... 350
MONROE ST, 118 and 120; Rubenstein & Rochmovitz against Abraham Levy, owner and contractor.... 291
PEARL ST, 307; Ried & Jaeger against Frank Brettell, owner and contractor.... 300
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 102.2x116.6x99.11x94.10; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor; Mollie S. McAllister, owner.... 579
11TH ST, 38 East; Andrew V. O'Neill, Jr., against Frank Brettell, owner and contractor.... 828
50TH ST, 357 East; August Schadkun against —Rothschild, owner; Otto Gruner, contractor.... 10
116TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100x—x35; Patrick Reddy against Harris Fordinsky, owner and contractor.... 328
160TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x101.6; Max Schaaf against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner and contractor.... 1,530

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 69x100; Enoch C. Bell, with Anton Ragette and Henry F. A. Wolf, (fifteen payments).... $27,000
WEST BROADWAY, 507 and 509; Max Freund, with Tessie Adams, (eight payments).... 40,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 192 ft s of 173d St, 200x100; Payson S. Lane, on Helene Westheimer, to William Huck.. 57

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 431—North American Commercial Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument continued by Attorney General Griggs for the defendant in error, and concluded by James C. Carter for the plaintiff in error.

No. 210—S. H. Williams, Treasurer, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur F. Eggleston, attorney for the State of Connecticut.—Argument commenced by Lewis E. Stanton for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Lewis Sperry for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: 210, 211, 212, 218, 221, 224, 225, 623, 227, and 228.

Calendars for Wednesday, April 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

2—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
3—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
5—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
12—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Paillard.
18—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
19—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
20—Thomson-Houston El. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
48—Griswold vs. Hilton.
52—O'Brien vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
54—Landon vs. Bulkley.
55—The Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
57—Landon vs. Bulkley.
7—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
10—Haworth vs. Davis. Issue of Law in Suit at Law.
2—Sanford vs. White.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Special jury calendar.

30—Kellogg vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
37—Burnett vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

29—Hallenback vs. Canalboat John Lang.
71—Shovah vs. steamb't McDonald.
105—Craig vs. tug Victoria.
106—Ind. Mut. Marine Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Frederick A. Archer, Jr., vs. L. A. Archer, appellant; in re application of Herman Henenberger for appointment of Commissioners to widen highway New Rochelle; in re application No. 1 of Perez M. Stewart and another for an order, &c., Board of County Canvassers, &c., New York; in re same rel. Inspectors of Election.—Order affirmed, with costs.

James H. Brady, appellant, vs. Nathan Hutkoff; Abraham Davis vs. the Guardian Assurance Company, appellant; Lawrence Green vs. Northern Steamship Company, appellant; Charles E. Hart vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Morris F. Brainard and another vs. County of Kings and others, respondents, and Thomas W. Kiley and others, appellants.—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered for respondents on the stipulation, with costs.

Cornelia E. Brett and others, appellants, vs. the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company; John Cassidy, appellant, vs. the Atlantic Avenue Railway Company; Hawley D. Clapp vs. William F. McCabe, appellant; same vs. Edward Byrnes, appellant; A. M. Conway vs. E. O. Carpenter, appellant; Hector de Castro, appellant, vs. Compagnie Française du Telegraph de Parisa, New York; Margaret B. Edson, appellant, vs. John E. Parsons and others; William H. Flannery vs. the Cornell Steamboat Company, appellant; James E. Kennedy, vs. the Fitchburg Railway Company, appellant; George E. Manning and others vs. Louis P. Beck and others, appellants; Frederick Mead vs. the New York Elevated Railway Company, appellant; Claressa Miles vs. Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railway Company, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Otis Corbitt vs. the Spring Garden Insurance Company, appellant; Luke Higgins vs. Thomas Eagleston, appellant; Edwin A. Merritt vs. Herbert P. Bissell, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

E. H. Harriman vs. Albert G. Howe and others, Commissioners of Highways.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

In re application of Attorney General, appellant, for examination of witnesses under Anti-Trust Law of 1897.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, in both cases.

In re general assignment of A. S. Hatch and another, and in re claim of Collis P. Huntington in connection therewith.—Orders of Appellate Division reversed and those of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Elizabeth H. Moore, appellant, vs. John A. Potter.—Order of General Term reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, upon the verdict, with costs to the appellants in all courts.

Wilhelm Stabenan vs. the Atlantic Avenue Railway Company, appellant; White-Corbin Company vs. William M. Jones, appellant; R. M. Witherbee vs. A. E. Meyer, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Alexander Neill vs. the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company, appellant; E. L. Openheim vs. J. M. Waterbury and another, appellants; J. H. Passey vs. Horace Craighead, appellant; People ex rel. Richard M. Cunningham, appellant, vs. William H. Osborne and others, Commissioners of Highways; People ex rel. John Lardner and another, appellants, vs. Samuel A. Carson; Thomas D. Riley vs. John R. Lee, appellant; Barbara Sebald, appellant, vs. James Mulholland, appellant; W. E. D. Stokes vs. Edward S. Stokes, appellant; E. H. Swan, Jr., vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant; E. V. Theabaud vs. the Great Western Insurance Company, appellant; Levi Washburn, as Sheriff, vs. the Carthage National Bank, appellant; Rachael A. Woolsey vs. Trustees of Ellenville, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

G. H. Newcomb, appellant, vs. Augusta C. Lush; William Roe vs. Thomas E. Crimmins.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant, on stipulation, with costs.

People ex rel. New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company vs. James A. Roberts, Controller.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and determination of Controller affirmed, with costs.

Edward H. Roos vs. S. E. Laird, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and 10 per cent. damages allowed for delay under the code.

Peter S. Schutt vs. The Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants; John Zorn vs. Peter McParland, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Elias Schneider, appellant, vs. The State.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Franklin Bank Note Company vs. Charles W. Mackey, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff, on the stipulation, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 1,228, 1,208, 342, 371, 375, 379, 382, and 411.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated motions.

76—Dworsky vs. Arndstein.
72—Jennings vs. Davies.
10—Sheehy vs. Mayor, &c.
7—O'Keefe vs. Mayor, &c.
8—Carroll vs. same.
9—Cullen vs. same.
75—Lichtenstein vs. Mayor, &c.
88—Brett vs. Ebel.
60—Boyd vs. Gorman.
97—Niebuhr vs. Sonn.
57—Aeschliman vs. Presbyterian Hospital.
83—Rauh vs. Deutscher Verein.
84—English vs. McIntyre.
17—Cong. Unita'n Soc'y, &c., vs. Hale.
70—Thornton vs. Lennon.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kaster vs. Finkelstein.
2—In re Chatfield.
3—Corr vs. Second. Av. R. R. Co.
4—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Acc. Ass'n.
5—Willcox vs. Herrmann.
6—Spafford vs. Pearsall.
7—Hickok vs. Bailey.
8—In re Lambert.
9—In re Kelly.
10—In re Hamilton.
11—O'Brien vs. Am. Brewing Company.
12—Beiss vs. Vance.
13—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
14—Mech'cs & Traders' Bank vs. Gale.
15—Weeks vs. Gardner.
16—Hart vs. Lederman.
17—In re Douglass.
18—Birmingham vs. Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co.
19—[illegible] vs. Fuller.
20—Mason vs. Robinson.
21—Schmeuzer vs. Thornton.
22—Wortmann vs. Wortmann.
23—Parkhill vs. Parkhill.
24—Rohwerden vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
25—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
26—Arnoux vs. same.
27—Zugbaum vs. Kessler.
28—Stedman vs. Bonnell.
29—Toplitz vs. Levering.
30—In re Wheeler.
31—Lindau vs. Schwab.
32—Blessing vs. Osgood.
33—Mohler vs. Klemme.
34—Charman vs. Bevan.
35—Rook vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
36—In re Pettitt.
37—Davis vs. Davis.
38—Flynn vs. Spaulding.
39—In re Nelson Ave.
40—Roosevelt vs. Van Alen.
41—Walton vs. Mutual Building Company.
42—Clark vs. 42d St., &c. R. R. Co.
43—Mahoney vs. Gallagher.
44—In re Pinster.
45—In re Taylor.
46—Clark vs. Krollpfeiffer.
47—Wiederman vs. Lagraglio.
48—Same vs. Buccaro.
49—Same vs. Pecoraro.
50—Same vs. Caparulo.
51—Same vs. Alagietti.
52—Johnson vs. Friedman.
53—Importers & Trad's Nat. Bk. vs. Flanraud.
54—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
55—Williams vs. Haerstel.
56—Strauss vs. Munsenheimer.
57—Faubel vs. Clinton Bank.
58—Post vs. Condit.
59—Barns vs. Ray.
60—Block vs. Harriot.
61—Marks vs. Harriot.
62—Hall vs. McDowell.
63—Eichberg vs. Haines.
64—People ex rel. Gough vs. York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Divorces.

6144—Michaels vs. Michaels.
6742—Roberts vs. Roberts.
6749—Spengler vs. Spengler.
6754—Friedman vs. Friedman.
6755—Nagengast vs. Nagengast.
6756—Frisch vs. Frisch.
6750—Vreeland vs. Vreeland.
6751—Riley vs Riley.
6748—Muller vs. Muller.
6750—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
6752—Newberger vs. Newberger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6609—Stone vs. Moran.
6661—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
6683—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
6694—Gaspard vs. Gaspard.
5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
4180—Heyward vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
6121—Wolfe vs. Wolfe.
6067—Breen vs. Hallahan.
426—Fisher vs. Rochester Gaslight Co.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
4977—Murphy vs. Christian Press Ass'n.
6058—Ryan vs. Ryan.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers.
6426—Same vs. same.
6441—Dudley vs. Wolfe.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher.
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6640—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6652—Morrison vs. Higginbotham.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6665—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6709—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6728—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6737—Kursch vs. Davis.
1651—Chapins vs. Frances.
5745—Sentel vs. Deutsch.
6316—Stephan vs. Stephan.
5246—Struth vs. Struth.
5940—Pugh vs. Danker.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Alessandro Cioramello
2—Timothy Ormsby.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.

15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
15690—Horwitz vs. Lindner & R. Mfg. Co.
15555—Schrader vs. Kelly
15718—Henderson vs. Solmon.
15723—O'Sullivan vs. Schmitt.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trus. of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Fund.
12633—Bien vs. Freund.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
15611—Hayes vs. Wilkinson.
14855—O'Brien vs. Jackson.
12459—Gray vs. Investment Co. of N. J.
15753—Van Duzer vs. Robertson.
12839—Kweit vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
15624—Bishop vs. Seaman's Bk. for Sav'gs
15561—Chambers vs. N. Y. & Cuba S. S. Co.
15259—Murphy vs. McLane.
15642—Pierce vs. Lindsay.
15661—Brown vs. N. Y. Com. Steam Laundry Co.
13066—Eckhard vs. Tilden.
12833—Quinlan vs. Battershall.
15749—Bishop vs. Inst. for Sav. of Merch'ts' Clerks.
15806—Vanderbeck vs. Owens.
15355—Third Nat. Bk. vs. Trav. Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

11446—Johnson vs. N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.
11447—Reilly vs. same.
11470—Starr vs. Irving.
9900—Weibler vs. Neus.
5297—Ullman vs. Sexton.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.
6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
9433—Richardson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
9377—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8690—Newman vs. Rogers.
7145—Epstein vs. The Mayor, &c.
8947—Salisbury vs. McQuade.
10037—Munoz vs. Lyon.
10112—Stimson vs. Natalie Anth. Coal Co.
9537—Bertschman vs. Siedenberg.
10129—Pierson vs. Met. Storage Warehouse Van Co.
10166—Healy vs. Campbell.
6508—Bachman vs. Bachman.
9288—Matyasovirs vs. Hungarian Ass'n.
5191—Morse vs. Dempsey.
9378—Kirby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Inquests.
11426—Fisher vs. Holmes
11542—Goodman vs. Wiener.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

7862—Fogerty vs. Union Railway Co.
11576—Deringer vs. Decker.
4814—Fraser vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7462—Walsh vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10383—Beyer vs. Schmidt
6461—Canavan vs. O'Neil.
3858—Smith vs. Sexton.
9789—Farrel vs. Gerard.
11698—Batley vs. Radtke.
9608—Thiel vs. Bates.
9974—Crane vs. Vulcan Gas Heating Co.
10817—Rodling vs. Dodge
7500—Western Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
11706—Anable vs. Homans.
11795—Goldberg vs. Lyons.
11798—Iris vs. Hamblin.
Inquests.
11102—Oliver vs. Symonds.
10045—Miller vs. Howe.
11835—Sayre vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1315—Contested will of Mary McArthur.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
John Barker,
Sigmund Schlesinger,
George F. Van Vorst,
Moses C. Bell.
At 11 A. M.
William H. Ryder.
At 2 P. M.
Rebecca Nathan,
Charles White.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1300—Joseph Richardson, (No. 1.)
1301—Same, (No. 2.)

CITY COURT — General Term — Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street,)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4792—Burns vs. Auxiliary Safe Mfg. Co.
402—Behman vs. Koschnopsky.
2319—Harlin vs. Krulich.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
496—Bayer vs. Duffy.
525—Phillips vs. Rockholtz.
306—Gilman vs. Helfer.
1117—Hall vs. Keller.
4320—Crowley vs. Steiner.
4079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry.
1412—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
562—Folsom vs. Allen.
426—Gruse vs. Horton.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
4094—Brown vs. Bushman.
4510—Coe vs. Satler.
1789—McConnell vs. same
3678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
3716—Miller vs. Jordan.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
541—Mikes vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2400½—Dillon vs. McCutcheon.
558—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Goodwin.
588—Dessar vs. Bradley
592—Sullivan vs. Ferrigan.
3569—Goldstein vs. Zimmermann.
3567—Kamesmann vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3306—Gluck vs. same.
4201—Bergan vs. Griffen

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

810—Tilidora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
385—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
328—Gruel vs. Yetter.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1622—Same vs. same.
2352—O'Connor vs. 3d Av. R. R.
838—[illegible] vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
1027—Finch vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
961—Golden vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
990—Mosher vs. Jones.
1017—Macgowan vs. Brains Pub. Co.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
916—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
847—Lewis vs. Donovan.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible].
1105—Duque vs. Collins.
898—Schrinken vs. Baron S. S. Co.
4828—Grasthowsky vs. List.
94—Ehrlich vs. Curley.
741—Andrews vs. Bonnell.
691—Bossut vs. Ernst.
692—Victor vs. same.
1080—Hoyt vs. Lindsay.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4377—Stanley vs. Miner.
4780—Kirby vs. Schaeffel
4886—McGay vs. Hoffstadt.
3712—Pastor vs. Solomon
3641—Edebohls vs. Haebler.
4462—Prince vs. Stotneck
4048—Mangers vs. Stumpf.
4296—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Lippe.
4523—Same vs. same.
4484—Harding vs. Jenkins.
4485—Same vs. same.
4486—Same vs. same.
4729—Ochsenhirt vs. Grunhut.
4186—Armour vs. Dietz.
3160—Whittlesey vs. Kreliman.
4641—Donner vs. Rubens
4680—Daly vs. Hillery.
4226—Collins vs. Harrington Ry. Bonding Co.
4555—Rogers vs. Steers.
4819—Fasanelliovs. Brady
4848—Lichtenstein vs. Higgins.
4622—Kirkman vs. Brawley.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—Theodore Allen.
2—Frederick Neiss, John Hutcheon.
3—Jacob Spinler, John Singer.
4—John Minor.
Pleadings.
1—Louis Garfenkel.
2—Thomas Byrnes, James Duffy.
3—Thomas Sullivan, George Clark, William Lyons, James Dunn.
4—Edward Diss, John Patton, George Stephens.
5—William H. Billings.
6—William Robinson, Christopher Kennedy.
7—Mary Muller.
8—Frank Smith.
9—Philip Akiba.
10—Joseph Roberts.
11—Samuel Burton.
12—George Thomas.
13—Thomas Kelly.
14—Frank Lewis.
15—John Conroy.
16—Christian Hanson.
17—James Clancy.
18—Charles Cerri.
19—Thomas King.
20—Andrew Monroe, Jr.
21—John Thompson.
22—Carmine Bonfresio.
23—Henry Phillips.
24—Edward Haskins.
25—Henry Ransom.
26—Louis Rodgers.
27—Peter Habovak.
28—George H. Howell.
29—John Papas.
30—Frederick Simpson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.

1—Frank Wolf.
2—Max Bloch.
3—Elsie Wasser.
4—Annie Robinson, Hattie Pierce.
5—Samuel Ehrlich.
6—John Murray, Frank Costello.
7—John Wilson.
8—James Doyle, William Clancy.
9—Lawrence Barry.
10—John Levy.
11—Frederick B. Tibbals
12—Paul Brandstetter.
13—Henry J. Humphrey.
14—Florence Marvre.
15—Minnie Simmons.
16—Meyer Bach.
17—Herman Ohl.
18—Jacob Schroeder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Frederick Meyer.
2—William Bell.
3—Frank B. Meyer.
4—William Howell.
5—Ignaz Neumayer.
6—William O. Reeves.
7—John Scuto.
8—Mabel Sella.
9—Mary Grunfeld.
10—Gussie Smith.
11—Otto Kiefer.
12—Louis Isaacs.
13—Max J. Adler.
14—Charles K. Duschness.
15—Alberti F. Jammer.
16—Edward P. Bostwick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
2—Isaac Marks.
3—Samuel Lubinosky.
4—Isaac Caplan, Isaac Gurwitz.
5—Isaac Coleman.
6—William H. Amonds.
7—Angelo Yavrio.
8—Abraham Taub.
9—James Burke.
10—Andrew Palmieri.
11—Louis Taub.
12—Thomas W. Kilgannon.
13—James O'Connor.
14—Burnton Stein.
15—Frederick Oehl.
16—Nathaniel W. Miller.
17—Julius Singman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matter of Ferguson—James P. Kiernan. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Mooney—Frank D. Arthur. Gardiner vs. Graub—John P Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Wilson vs. McDonald—Cephas Brainerd. Haviland vs. Manhattan Railroad Company—George H. Taylor, William F. Gardiner, and Daniel P. Ingraham. Cox vs. Aldhous—Julius Seymour. Tiffany vs. Sabater—John Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of Purdy—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Lemberger vs. Walton—Henry W. Taft.

SUPREME COURT—Laughlin, J.—Man vs. Thompson—William P. Maloney.

SUPREME COURT—Hiscock, J.—Palarino vs. Mahon—Isa A. Place.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Albert F. Knight vs. William Charles—Robert L. Beatty.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Nonenumerated Day Calendar. Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.

107—Peabody vs. Bertrand.
110—Cruikshank vs. Cruikshank.
111—Matter of Goodwin.
112—People vs. Heiselberg.

Enumerated day calendar.

19—Davenport vs. Comstock.
22—Fischer vs. Nadert.
122—Gerding vs. Welch.
148—Maxwell vs. Thomas
134—Sullivan vs. Goodwin.
142—Smack vs. Gillis.
123—Sander vs. Staten Island R. R.
180—Brown vs. Wadsworth.
74—George vs. Cypress Hills Cemetery.
130—Drago vs. Mead.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.

375—Quantin vs. Moody.
149—Berti vs. Fine.
374—Wuest vs. Reits.
443—Acker vs. Doscher Friedman Company.
463—Barry vs. Guenard.
414—Gustafson vs. Gilmour.
419—Baxter vs. Archer.
485—Rovenger vs. Goldstein.
379—William B. Davenport vs. White.
380—William B. Davenport vs. White.
381—William B. Davenport vs. White.
415—Fougera vs. Fougera.
444—Kunnemund vs. Kunnemund.

This calendar will not be called until 2 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
4043—Cropsey vs. Haneman.
4069—Toben vs. B. H. R. R.
4148—Paturel vs. B. H. R. R.
4289—Carter vs. B. H. R. R.
4314—Springer vs. Nassau R. R.
4336—Groves vs. McMonegal.
4365—Downey vs. Low et al.
4372—Barber vs. Constable et al.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2999—Reinhardt vs. Young.
3256½—Owen vs. Ogilvie Pub. Co.
3247—Alexander vs. B. H. R. R.
3074—Winter vs. Nassau R. R.
5348—Ledwith vs. McArdle.
2553—Woodcock vs. Veneer Seat Co.
5169—Fineran vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
3389—Seckels vs. Freedman.
2893—Holland vs. Gouge et al.
4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Architectural Works.
4462—Pierson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4465—Howard vs. O'Donnell.
4470—Schleringer vs. Fulton and Flatbush Storage.
4530—Herman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4537—Blake vs. Reilly.
4542—Springer vs. Nassau R. R.
4554—Behrens vs. Appell et al.
4564—Blend vs. Manhattan R. R.
4571—Maley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4590—Folk vs. Buttling.
4594—Rinaldi vs. Giordano.
4598—Bruno vs. 42d St. and Manhattan R. R.
4599—Nardo vs. Nassau R. R.
5382—White Star Towing Co. vs. Long Island City.
5336—L'Hommedieu vs. Long Island City.
2889—Prenderville vs. Nassau R. R.
989—Browne et al. vs. Herter Brothers.
3193—Crocker vs. Porter.
2730—Pommerantz vs. Marks.
2014—Sharpegger, Jr., vs. Strohmyer.
2890—Flack vs. City of Brooklyn et al.
3112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
4601—Warrington vs. Nassau R. R.
4605—Shumway vs. Met. Street R. R.
4616—W. P. Rae Co. vs. Interstate Realty Co.
4622—Friberg vs. Treu.
4625—Applegate vs. Robertson.
4650—Brooks vs. Vogel.
4651—Smalley vs. Nassau R. R.
4663—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4677—Niblo vs. Abraham.

The following causes are held ready for Thursday:

4704—Ehrlich vs. Nassau R. R.
4705—Quackenboss vs. Foster.
4713—Beissbarth vs. Fleischman.
4751—Welz & Zereveck vs. Tolk et al.
4753—Welz & Zereveck vs. Tolk et al.
4763—O'Brien vs. Smith.
4786—Jacob vs. Jacob.
4787—Ruddon vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
4803—Elliott vs. Davidson.
4807—Wissel vs. Ott.
4814—Castaqueto vs. Castaqueto.
4815—Castaqueto vs. Castaqueto.
4822—Graham, Jr., vs. Little & Co.
4825—Remley vs. Long Island R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

1717—McVeigh vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5064—Osnowitz vs. Berkowitz.
3221—Michells vs. Met. Street R. R.
2694—Gunther vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Johnson vs. Post.
1520—Denike vs. Towns et al.
4701—Maloney vs. Nassau R. R.
2826—Snediker vs. Nassau R. R.
2920—Roeder vs. Third Av. R. R.
4831—Hollman vs. Fitzgerald.
4833—Gerigle vs. Met. Street R. R.
4840—Carter vs. City of Brooklyn.
4846—Fuchs et al vs. Smithers.
4850—Lambrecht vs. Schultz et al.
4861—Scharman & sons vs. Wasserberger.
4875—Anderson vs. Howes & Lamore Co.
4877—Braitsch vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4906½—Blonda vs. Zeltner Brewing Co.
4913—Canarie vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R.R.
4918—Grant vs. Slaughter.
4932—Fellows vs. Third Av. R. R.
4949—Dent vs. Corrigan et al.
4967—Lloyd vs. McKibben.
[illegible]—Downs vs. Nassau R. R.
4973—Peck vs. Nassau R. R.
4975—Deutsch vs. Metzger.
4982—Cohen vs. Walton.
4983—Bratten vs. Schirmer.
4984—Connelly vs. Nassau R. R.
4996—Meyerose vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4999—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Duquenne.
5000—Hill vs. Woolworth
5001—Terry vs. Woolworth.
5002—Newman vs. Nassau R. R.
5003—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Davis.
5004—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Gartner.
5011—Schroeder vs. Green.
5012—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Meyers.
5013—Tayntor vs. Mofarland.
5014, 5015—Ciresi vs. Dunne et al.
5016—Kilgarif vs. Friedman et al.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
5018—King vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5021—Hodnett vs. N. Y. Press Co.
5022—Gray vs. Laydon.
5023—Drewitz vs. Sharkey.
5024—Toms vs. Nassau R. R.
5025—[illegible] vs. Nassau R. R.
5026—Fullagar vs. B'klyn Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
5027—Hannan vs. Sweeney.
5028—Rooney vs. Geoghegan.
5029—Deraismes vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
5030—Vogt vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5031, 5032—Smith vs. Marquardt.
5033—Melvin vs. City of Brooklyn.
5034—Rooney vs. Buckley.
5035—Hampton vs. Jewett.
5036—Clare vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
5037—Martin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
5038—Ward vs. Met. Street R. R.
5039—Schlosberg vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
5040—McNamara vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5041—Cook vs. Adams.
5042—Reilly vs. Met. Street R. R.
5043—Martin et al vs. Langan.
5044—Davis vs. County of Kings.
5048—Sexton vs. Met. St. R. R.
5049—Wilson vs. Bierschenk & Co.
5050—Mahriken vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5051—Quinn vs. Whelan.
5053—Archer vs. Seymour.
5054—Schnoor vs. Long Island R. R.
5055—Kempel vs. Met. Street R. R.
5056—Regan vs. City of Brooklyn.
5057—Gough vs. Graham
5058—Gough vs. Westlake.
5059—Gough vs. Glasel.
5060—Gough vs. Stevenson.
5061—Gough vs. Driver.
5062—Smith vs. Eppig.
5063—Pearce vs. Nassau R. R.
5065—Mollitor vs. Hall.
5066—Warren et al vs. Warren.
5067—N. Y. & B'klyn Brewing Co. vs. Carlin.
5069—O'Connor vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5070—Kolling vs. Beebe et al.
5071—Volkert vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5072—Belford vs. Long Island R. R.
5073—McCaffrey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5075—Fowler vs. Nassau R. R.
5076—Stewart vs. Fruh.
5077, 5078—Higgins vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. et al.
5079—Redhead vs. Ritterband.
5081—Schaefer vs. Brooklyn Lumber Co. et al.
5082—Conkling vs. Brooklyn Lumber Co. et al.
5083—McKenna vs. Mealia.
5084—Tonkonogy vs. Lowenthal.
5085—Smith vs. Tonseca.
5086—Drevas vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5087—Johnson vs. Braker

Highest number reached on regular call, 5068.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J. Held in Room 7, County Court House.

569—Anna Wilmot vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
177—Madeline Palmer vs. Jacob Kurtz.
506—Terence F. Carey vs. Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.
464—Kate B. Monstaki vs. F. W. Bruner.
572—George McNamara vs. Nassau Elec. RR.
520—Rosalie Schmitt vs. Edmund Reek.
521—James Ritt vs. Bkn. Hghts. R. R. Co.
522—Edward Ritt vs. Bkn. Hgts. R. R. Co.

Call calendar, April 22, 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J.—Melina Fisher, grand larceny; Francis Harrington and Henry Brady, attempted burglary; John Gilligan, forgery; Charles Haspel, grand larceny.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary D. Allen and William Kammann.

The accounting of William Lawton, Peter Schneider, William Schneider et al, Edith B. Gordon, Rosanna Coyle, Emma Zipp, Charles J. Hauck, E. J. Lorette Baker, Herman Kornahrens, George Hollinger, Bessie McGuiness, Patrick Brady, William J. Gelston, Richard Schirenbeck, Daniel McCabe, and Nancy E. Palmer.

The administrator of Mary T. Kelly.

The estate of Elizabeth Chapman, Rosanna Coyle, and M. Howell Topping.

The transfer tax of Mary Edgar, Charles J. Kurth, Abraham L. Hopkins, Louise M. Fisher, Christian F. Roth, William S. Wright, Timothy B. O'Connor, Sarah A. Smith, Elizabeth Ward, Charles M. Clayton, and Mary Stack.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—22—Will of Jacob Wahlen. 30—Administrator of Joseph Friedner. 31—Accounting of Mary T. Kelly. 29—Will of William Smith.

Queens County Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J. Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickey vs. Hartigan.
136—Anderson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.
85—Rogers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
148—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwars vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
169—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
171—Miller vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
172—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
175—Weiss vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
178—Smith vs. Sault.
180—Voorhees vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
181—Holke vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
184—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
185—Chambers vs. Gillen.

ROBBERS USE CHLOROFORM.

Merchant Lost $540 in Money—His Store and Home Entered.

PATERSON, N. J., April 19.—Thieves visited John Hobbins & Sons' crockery store here last night and forced open the safe, obtaining $540. The thieves then proceeded to Mr. Hobbins's residence in another part of the city, and chloroformed him, his son, and daughter-in-law. They then proceeded to ransack the house. Mrs. Hobbins recovered quickly and hearing some one down stairs tried to awaken her husband and his father. Failing in this she opened a window and began to scream.

A milkman passing through the street ran to the house. As he ascended the steps the front door was opened and two masked men emerged. The milkman was pushed aside and the men escaped. The police believe the robberies were committed by local cracksmen, and a search for them is being made. The fact that the burglars first visited the store and then the house makes it appear they were familiar with the family.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, house, 92 Riverside Drive, near 81st St. Apply to Owner on premises, or Room 212, 11 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELBERON, N. J.
The FINEST and most BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE for sale. For particulars apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Telephone 1297 Cortlandt. 69 Liberty St.

MORRISTOWN.—A beautiful place, 8 acres; house, 12 rooms and bath; fully furnished; stable for 6 horses; ample carriage room; cost $20,000; asking only $11,000; liberal concession to a quick buyer. Particulars of SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St. Telephone, Columbus 81.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A WEST SIDE DWELLING, 4 STORIES; stone; 20x56x bath ext. x102.2; first-class location; price, $40,000; mortgage, $28,000 at 5 per cent., held by estate; rented, $2,200 per annum; equity for place at Bronx, Pelham Manor, Mount Vernon, or New Rochelle. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

$60 A MONTH.—Comfortable and attractive cottage; perfect order inside and outside. 103 East 83d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

393 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

97TH ST., 155 WEST.—Four and five rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply. Janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SARATOGA.—Whether war with Spain makes it undesirable to locate for the Summer at the seashore or not, persons residing on the seaboard will get more benefit from the change of air obtained by renting a furnished cottage at Saratoga. Printed matter and particulars of
LESTER BROTHERS,
Real Estate Brokers,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Handsome Colonial house, 7 rooms; modern improvements; 3 minutes from station. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

SPIRITUALISM HURTS BUSINESS.

Chicago Man Asks a Court to Restrain His Partner.

CHICAGO, April 19.—According to a bill filed in the Circuit Court by E. E. Terwilliger, investigations into Spiritualism have caused the loss of large sums of money to the Out of Sight Manufacturing Company, a popcorn concern doing business at 853 West Division Street. Terwilliger says he has a half interest in the company, and asks the court to restrain Stirling D. Cone, his partner, from disposing of any of the manufacturing plant. Cone, the court is told, has misused large sums belonging to the company for the purpose of investigating the occult sciences and getting advice from several "mediums."

The company, Terwilliger relates, was formed in October, 1897. Then, it is said, Cone began to consult mediums and dabble in spiritualistic mysteries, and at the beginning of the year, Terwilliger says, Cone disposed of the entire concern to George L. Erwin and others. Realizing the tangled condition of the company's affairs, Terwilliger appealed to the court to protect his interests.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Railroads Expect the Supreme Court to Declare It Illegal.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The railroads have the opinion that the Supreme Court will this week declare that the Joint Traffic Association is an illegal organization, and are already proceeding to manage their affairs without any reference to it or its orders. Instructions were quietly passed around among the railroads' contracting agents to-day that they need pay no attention to the rules of the Joint Traffic Association in securing their business, and the result was that there was a lively general scramble for business in which contracts were made for handling grain between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard as low as 10 cents.

This demoralization appeared in the absence of any authentic information that a decision adverse to the Joint Traffic Association had been rendered, and it is expected that it will become worse if the decision should be as much against the association as is anticipated.

Will of H. W. King of Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The will of the late Henry W. King, who died April 13, was admitted to probate to-day by Judge Kohlsaat. The estate is estimated at $1,465,000, of which $1,150,000 is in personal property. The executors are Aurelia R. King, the widow; Francis King, a son, and Cyrus Bentley, a son-in-law of the testator. The will does not contain any charitable bequests, but leaves all the property to the immediate family. To the widow is given the family residence, at 151 Russ Street, with all its contents, horses and carriages, and one-third of the remainder of the estate. The rest of the property is given to the children in equal shares—Christiana King Pomeroy, Francis King, and Elsibeth K. Bentley.

Mrs. Van Deventer's Bequests.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 19.—By the provisions of the will of the late Cornelia Stryker Van Deventer, who resided in Clinton Avenue up to the time of her death, March 6, Hope Chapel of this city receives a bequest of $5,000, Muhlenberg Hospital $3,000, and the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook, of which she was once a member, $5,000. Mrs. Van Deventer was the widow of a former First National Bank President.

New Wire Nail Trust Reduces Wages.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 19.—The new Wire Nail Trust has notified the 800 workmen here that their wages would be reduced, some as much as 33 per cent. The least reduction is 9 per cent. It is understood that these reductions are to be made in all the fourteen plants. They now employ about 10,000 men.

Many Passengers for New York.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 19.—The steamer Gallia arrived from Liverpool to-day with a large number of passengers bound for New York. The cause of the increase in this class of passengers is doubtless due to the war scare.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following laws:

Senator Burns—Providing that the bonded indebtedness in Yonkers for the payment of the share of the city at large for the paving of streets shall not exceed at any one time an aggregate of $315,000.

Senator Lamy—Ceding the Hamburg Canal to the City of Buffalo.

Source of Mighty Rivers.

From The Laramie (Wy.) Boomerang.

In the northwestern part of Wyoming, among the Wind River and Absarake ranges, is found the birthplace of three of the largest rivers of Western United States. The Colorado, Columbia, and Missouri Rivers have their tributaries, which begin where chance only determines whether the drainage goes to the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, or Puget Sound. That the region should abound in geysers, waterfalls, cañons, inaccessible peaks, and rugged mountain chains is not surprising.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET

HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SPRING RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

Will remain open until April 25th.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMEN; superior teacher of mathematics and French; Episcopalian preferred. Superior teacher of mathematics and organ; Episcopalian preferred. Interviews this week. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

46TH ST, 115 EAST.—Lady would rent one, two, or three rooms in private house; reasonable; references exchanged.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the Gildemeester & Kroeger, a domestic corporation, for leave to account and be discharged, and to pay a final dividend.

Please take notice that a full and accurate account of all of the proceedings of HENRY K. S. WILLIAMS, as receiver of the above-named corporation, under oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the same be allowed and be decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation, or that a referee be appointed to take and state said account, and that the receiver be authorized to pay a final dividend, and upon proof of the payment thereof that he be discharged and his bond vacated, and for such other and further relief as to the court may seem proper.—Dated New York, April 20, 1898.

FREDERICK C. TRAIN, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By respectable woman to take care of private house for Summer; private family; best reference. 314 East 48th St.; McMahon's bell.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; three years' references; at present employer's. 100 East 17th St., Room 13.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with laundry; good city references. 343 West 43d St.; Conway's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, where a kitchenmaid is kept; French, English, or American cooking; can take entire charge and get up company dinner and luncheon. S. E., Box 310, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young girl as a competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city personal reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 257 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress; references; willing to go to the country; with private family. Basement, 186 West 96th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' city references. 121 West 30th St., second flight.

COOK.—By a trustworthy woman as competent cook in a small private family; best of personal references. 320 East 57th St.; ring McMorran's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a very good plain German cook and laundress in small American family. Baserk; 1,656 3d Av., second flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; best city reference. 400 West 47th St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—An experienced children's dressmaker, formerly with Mme. Thurn, would like a few more engagements by the day. M. Early, 789 Amsterdam Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; private family; city reference. 436 West 49th St.; Mackie's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to secure a position for a refined girl to take care of a small child and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; present employer can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday before 12 o'clock. 32 West Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good hairdresser, packer, and traveler; would like to travel; first-class references. Elise Dubois, 360 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Scotch Protestant as competent lady's maid; best city references. J. M., Box 274, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; excellent city reference; wages, $20. S. C. M., 257 West 42d St.

MAID.—As maid to grown children; would make herself useful; city reference. Call Wednesday, 10 to 12, 109 East 53d St., third bell, left hand side.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class German laundress to take fancy washing at home; first-class references; no triflers. Mrs. E. Vetter, 234 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city or country; best personal reference. 132 West 62d St., fourth floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; Protestant; thoroughly competent; private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for grown children; good references. Care of Mrs. Tieche, 17 Greenwich Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as parlormaid or chambermaid in private family; best city reference. Can be seen at 507 5th Av. Wednesday and Thursday, from 10 to 4; no cards.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe May 1 desires a situation as waitress or chambermaid for a young girl, whom she can highly recommend, country preferred. Apply, before 1 o'clock, at 635 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent; best city references; private family. C., Box 329, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By Catholic American girl either as competent waitress or chambermaid; city references. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent girl; Protestant; with good city references. P. B., care Moore, 302 West 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; can take butler's place; thoroughly experienced; best city reference. C., Box 366, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—As butler by competent and well recommended married man; ten years' city references; city or country. Maurer, 327 West 44th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a strictly first-class colored butler; best city references. J. W., Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, GROOM.—Single; understands duties thoroughly; smart appearance; careful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful, trustworthy; unsurpassed personal recommendations; moderate expectations. D., 769 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; careful driver; age twenty-eight; good appearance; thoroughly experienced, as reference will certify; last employer can be seen. J. F., Box 72, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable Irishman; age, 30; single; understands the treatment of high-class horses; good references, and good habits. O. A., 1,334 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; country place; competent, reliable, careful driver; don't use liquor or tobacco; understands lawns, roads, furnace; personal references. Box 14, 419 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, to take full charge of gentleman's place; can furnish first-class city reference. James, 137 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—A lady desires situation for first-class English coachman; single; honest, sober, and thoroughly reliable; personal reference. Apply at 3 West 76th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman; four years' best reference; willing to make himself generally useful; last employer can be seen. T. P., Marten Groos, 716 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a German; single; middle aged; thoroughly understands how to take care of horses, carriages, garden, lawn; best reference. Weimar, 73 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; thoroughly competent in all duties; married; 30; 5 years' reference. Blake, 1,358 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; can be highly recommended from last employer. Coachman, 172 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; ten years with last employer, who can be seen; city or country. Edward, 921 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; seven years with last employer; willing and obliging. I. W. R., 357 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a reliable man; understands his duties thoroughly; American; city or country. B. W., 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; nine years' reference from last place; not afraid of work; city or country. A. B., 282 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 45 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK.—By French gardener; knows all about vegetables, flowers, cutting and trimming trees; also, good caretaker of horses and cows; wife understands cooking. J. Collins, 117 West 26th St.; ring twice.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a physician, 26; experienced and competent; temporary or permanent; as medical attendant. Dr. E. L., Box 306, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE A situation in a private family; city or country. H. Kleinfeldt, 137 West 31st St.

FARM MANAGER.—By an American; married; no children; [illegible] years old; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE.—As nurse to an invalid gentleman; medical, surgical, or mental; experienced. E. Knight, 92 Eckford St., Greenpoint, N. Y.

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, (NEW Yorker,) experienced in position requiring executive ability, courtesy, and diplomacy, would act as private secretary to elderly lady or gentleman desiring conscientious assistant; (not a stenographer or typewriter;) could assume entire management of business affairs for party going abroad; highest city references. For interview address Discretion, Box 124 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HAIRDRESSERS and MANICURISTS.—Call, two days, Lambert, 1,296 Lexington Av., near 87th St.

WANTED—A competent, well educated Protestant woman, aged between thirty and forty, to take entire charge and teach two little girls; must have best references. Apply Wednesday, between 10 and 2, Room 267 Park Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A competent laundress in a private family. Apply at 576 Madison Av., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—First-class cook for Newport, R. I., in small family. Call, from 6 to 7:30 P. M., Room 77, Buckingham Hotel.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

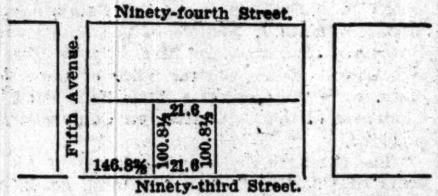
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—LOUIS DANNHAUSER vs. ISAAC HAMBURGER and Fanny Hamburger, his wife, and others. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street one hundred and forty-six (146) feet eight and two-thirds (8⅔) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 18, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 5 East 93d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $25,797.77, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1896, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $449.80, with interest from said date, and the referee's fees and expenses of the sale. Said property is subject to a mortgage for $25,000 and interest thereon from November, 1897.

The approximate amount of the lien for taxes and assessments is $473.50, with interest on $43 from Oct. 30, 1896, and on $430.50 from October 1, 1897. GEORGE ELLIS, Referee.

ap20-2aw3wW&S&my11

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY et al., defendants.

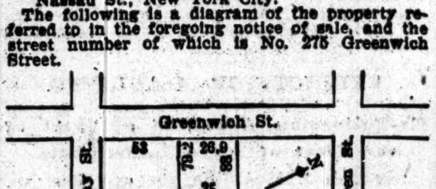
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Thursday, the 28th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm by number four hundred and three (403) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four (404) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot number four hundred and six, (406,) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet, thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, etc., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's office of the City of New York, in Liber 712 of Conveyances, Page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent of dower, courtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.



Note.—The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described:

Taxes for 1897..............$390.00 and interest

Water rate, Aug. 3, 1896, to March 4, 1898..............60 cents

Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.

S. VILAS BECKWITH, Referee.

71 WEST 102ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—LEOPOLD GUSTHAL and Frederic J. Middlebrook, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of CARRIE RIDLEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against FRIEDA HART, et al., defendants.

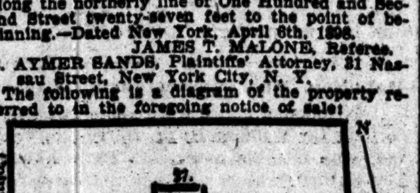
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street; thence running northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to center line of block; thence easterly along said center line, twenty-seven feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street; thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Second Street twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1898.

JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage on the premises, with interest, is $25,958.28.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,356.81 and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $482.63.

Subject to whatever amount receiver may return. JAMES T. MALONE, Referee.

B. AYMER SANDS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

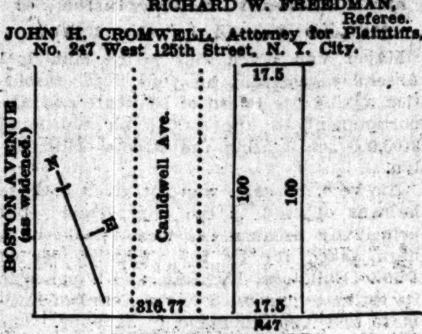
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of east One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 860, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.



The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,681.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,057.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.37, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $479.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.

RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

mh28-2aw3wM&Th&ap20.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CADY, ARTEMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTEMAS S. CADY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Pirsson, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1897. JOHN CADY PARSONS, JAMES B. PARSONS, Executors. JOHN W. PIRSSON, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, N. Y. d15-1aw6mW

CARL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CARL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1897. CATHARINE CARL, Executrix. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executrix, 155 Broadway. d1-1aw6mW&je1

CLARK, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha Clark, late of Greenwich, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clarence Ladd-Davis, his attorney, Rooms 1,011 to 1,014, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1898. JAMES MANNING, Administrator. CLARENCE LADD-DAVIS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 108 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. f16-1aw6mW

DUMONT, JOSEPHINE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE J. DUMONT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ransom & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January. RUFUS M. STIVERS, GEORGE E. W. STIVERS, WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, Executors. RANSOM & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, New York City. f12-1aw6mW

GOULD, JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY GOULD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Lyndhurst, in Tarrytown, Westchester Co., New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1897. GEORGE J. GOULD, EDWIN GOULD, HELEN M. GOULD, HOWARD GOULD, Executors. JOHN F. DILLON, Attorney for Executors, 195 Broadway, New York. o20-1aw6mW

HAZARD, FANNIE REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNIE REBECCA HAZARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1897. EDWARD N. BOND, Executor. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, New York. d29-1aw6mW

OPP, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OPP, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 165 and 167 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY OPP, OSCAR L. MEYER, Executors. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Extrs., 165 and 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. m9-1aw6mW

PLYER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES W. PLYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tyler & Durand, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1897. GEORGE G. PLYER, Administrator. TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Administrator, 146 Broadway, New York City. d15-1aw6mW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES CARRIGAN, Frances C. O'Connor, Joseph F. Carrigan, Anna C. McCreery, Louisa C. McCreery, Mary B. Hooper, Joseph V. Pardow, Robert R. Pardow, Mary Carrigan, Andrew Carrigan, William L. Carrigan, Louis R. Carrigan, John N. Carrigan, Clarence Carrigan, Joseph Carrigan, and Jeremiah J. Campion, as executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Carrigan, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Andrew Carrigan, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1898, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Thomas H. O'Connor, as surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county at the City of New York, the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

R. & R. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, &c., 40 and 42 Chambers St., New York City. mh23-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VOORHEES, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH B. VOORHEES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maginnis & Blackwell, No. 253 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1898.—GEORGE ALBRIGHT, LUTHER C. VOORHEES, WESLEY ALBRIGHT, Executors. MAGINNIS & BLACKWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh23-1aw6mW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, CITY AND County of New York.—CHARLES SUMNER SMITH, plaintiff, against LESLIE G. CAULDWELL, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 16, 1898.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant, Leslie G. Cauldwell: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 22, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, the same day.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898. Yours, &c.,

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—MICHAEL C. ALLEN and JOHN E. SAVACOOL, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL H. VANDERBEEK, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1898.

LEWIS H. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Samuel H. Vanderbeek: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of March, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.

LEWIS H. ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

mh30-1aw6wW.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

SPRING and SUMMER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,

63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel St. Charles, ap., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
do ....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
Baltimore, Md......The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap.30 to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa, Htl. Rider, a. p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake Hse. (Sheldrake, N.Y.) Opens June 20
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a. p., $3.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. $3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1 up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
London, Eng...............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class.
Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap, $3 to $5; ep, $1up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York, (5 Av. & 8 St.) Brevoort House, ep, $1up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York, (N.B. Barry,) St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up
do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y), Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
Richmond, Va. The Jefferson, ep, $1.50 up; ap, $5up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a. p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Virginia Beach, Va. Princess Anne Htl. ap. $4up
Washington, D. C..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5
do ....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon	Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon	Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon	Britannic, June 8, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM	Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM	Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM	Campania, May 21, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. AMSTERDAM........Saturday, April 23, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM........Sat., April 30, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.

MOHAWK..........................April 23

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Winifreda..........April 23	Boadicea..........May 14
Victoria..........May 7	Alexandra..........May 21

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music, Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu..........April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Algonquin, Wed., Apr. 20	Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25
Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22	Iroquois, Wed., Apr. 27

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 385 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM	K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM	Kai. W. d. G. Tu., June 7

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., May 14, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier..........Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., April 28, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Werra, Apr. 23, 10 AM	Ems..........May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II., Apr. 30, 10 AM	Aller..........May 21, 10 AM
Fulda, May 7, 10 AM	Werra..........May 28, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM	F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Patria......Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia......May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia......May 7, 4 PM	Pretoria......May 28, 10 AM
Penns'lv'a......May 14, Noon	Patria......June 4, 4 PM

Also S. S. Russia..........April 30, 2 P. M.

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.

Sailing under the British or Belgian Flag Every Wednesday at Noon.

KENSINGTON..April 20	BERLIN..........May 4
WESTERNLAND..April 27	NOORDLAND......May 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night, Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50, A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively. Four tracks, Automatic Block Signals. Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A.M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:53, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:33, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:00 A. M.; Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M.; Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5.20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

HEPBURN NOW IN CUSTODY

The Alleged "Col. Webster" Arraigned Before Magistrate Bristow in Brooklyn.

MAINTAINED STRICT SILENCE

On Counsel's Advice Hepburn Refused to Plead on the Ground that the Court Had No Jurisdiction—Released on Bail.

District Attorney Marean of Kings County kept his promise, and William Hepburn, the alleged dispenser of a corruption fund to bribe Grand Jurors in the interest of Police Commissioner Philips and ex-City Works Commissioner Willis, was yesterday arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Bristow in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. The announcement made by Mr. Marean that this would be done brought a crowd to the District Attorney's office and to the police court. Among them were a number of politicians, and when the arraignment took place, the crowd was astonished to see Michael J. Dady walk into the courtroom and take a long look at the alleged briber. Mr. Dady's name has been floating through the case ever since the first investigation of Willis's transactions by the Grand Jury, and his appearance gave rise to a thousand guesses. When Dady was asked the reason for his presence, he replied, with his usual inscrutable smile:

"I have heard that Hepburn looks like me, and I was curious to see whether it was so or not."

Detective Jeremiah Mahoney, of the District Attorney's office, was sent to Manhattan to make the arrest. He found Hepburn at the corner of Park Place and Church Street, and promptly arrested him and took him to Brooklyn. When he appeared in the District Attorney's office there was a movement of surprise in the waiting crowd, and a politician exclaimed:

"Why, this is McKinley!"

The alleged briber, as he strode dramatically into the office, certainly did bear a resemblance to the President. He is thickset, clean-shaven, and has a steady, sharp eye, and wavy iron-gray hair. His mouth is firm and set. He wore a black silk-faced frock coat, a light black overcoat, and a silk hat. While he was standing in the courtroom he was asked if he knew he resembled McKinley. He replied in a grim voice, and without a smile:

"Yes. I get that fired at me on the street every day."

The famous diamond was gone from his shirt front, and in its place Hepburn wore a plain white stud. His manner was firm and even defiant.

Court's Jurisdiction Denied.

Magistrate Bristow read Isles's affidavit of identification. This affidavit merely recites the story of the interview between Isles, "Col. Webster," and Charles M. Winant, Commissioner Philips's secretary, in the Sinclair House, at which the bribe money was promised to Isles by "Webster," and earnest paid, and adds the account of the identification of Hepburn as "Webster," made by Isles in the Astor House on Monday. David M. Welsh, counsel for both Winant and Hepburn, then informed the court that by his advice his client refused to plead or to recognize that any proceedings had been brought. He denied the jurisdiction of the court.

"I desire," he continued, "to interpose the following objections to the proceedings: First, that the crime of bribery, if any was committed, was in the County of New York and not in the County of Kings, and that, therefore, this court has no jurisdiction. Second, that the crime of aiding and abetting in the commission of the crime of bribery, if any aiding and abetting was committed, was committed in the County of New York and not in the County of Kings, and that, therefore, this court has no jurisdiction. Third, that the warrant for the arrest of Hepburn was not returnable in the County of New York, where the crime charged was committed. Fourth, that this court has no jurisdiction over the defendant or of the crime of bribery or of aiding and abetting the same."

"At this stage of the proceedings," replied the Magistrate, "I will deny your motion, which I take it is a motion to dismiss. The defendant will plead to the complaint."

"With all due respect to the Court," answered Mr. Welsh, "the defendant, by advice of counsel, stands mute and refuses to plead, on the ground that this court has no jurisdiction."

The Magistrate asked Hepburn if he desired counsel. Mr. Welsh motioned to him to make no reply, and said:

"We have nothing to say to that last suggestion. We stand mute on this complaint."

The District Attorney was then asked what day he wished the examination set down for, and Mr. Marean asked Mr. Welsh what his preference was. The lawyer folded his arms and replied:

"We have nothing to say. You can do just as you please."

"Then, your Honor, fix it for April 27," said the District Attorney.

Hepburn Gives Bail.

This was done, and Mr. Welsh asked that it be noted in the records that he had not participated in the proceedings. The Magistrate directed a formal plea of not guilty to be entered. Hepburn gave bail in $5,000, his bondsman being Jacques Cahn, who owns 310 and 312 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan. Hepburn lives in the latter house.

To-day Charles M. Winant, Commissioner Philips's secretary, will be arraigned for examination before Magistrate Bristow. Considerable interest attaches to this examination, because of the prospect that new developments may be expected as to the amount and quality of the evidence held by the District Attorney. It is not believed that Mr. Marean, who is a lawyer of wide experience and high reputation, would have had Winant arrested on the unsupported testimony of an informer, and he has himself said that that was not done. So far as the public knows, the District Attorney is no nearer than before to the discovery of the real leaders of the bribery conspiracy, the men whose agents Hepburn and Winant were, but Mr. Marean has several times intimated that Hepburn's arrest might be followed by the apprehension of others.

The Rev. C. E. Jefferson Installed.

The council composed of delegates from the Congregational churches of this city and vicinity met at 4 P. M. yesterday, in the Broadway Tabernacle, in response to a call of its congregation, and voted, after examining his theological beliefs, to install the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson as pastor of the tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. Chester Harpranft, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, was Moderator. In the evening the installation exercises were held in the tabernacle, about forty-five members of Mr. Jefferson's former charge, in Chelsea, Mass., being present. The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, preached the sermon. The Rev. Robert J. Meredith delivered the charge to the pastor.

Flag Presented to Barnard College.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the seventh anniversary of the order, and at the same time the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, yesterday afternoon, by presenting a very handsome silk flag, 12 by 18 feet, to Barnard College. The presentation took place in the reception room of the college. Mrs. Donald McLean, the Regent of the chapter, made the speech of presentation, and Dean Smith replied in an eloquent address in receiving it. After the presentation the women assembled in the theatre of the college, where a luncheon was served by Sherry.

Died While Seeking Bail for Husband.

Mrs. Cecilia Wilhelm of 27 Bond Street, whose husband was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of malicious mischief, fell dead at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue while walking with William Yahn, a grocer, whom she was asking to furnish the $100 bail necessary to secure her husband's release. Death was due to heart failure.

Rev. Dr. Chapman Chosen Professor.

The Rev. Dr. Mellville B. Chapman of New Haven and recently pastor of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has been elected Professor of Homiletics in the School of Theology of Boston University.

LEGAL NOTES.

Trust for Accumulation of Rents to Pay Mortgages.—Vincent C. King, who died in this city nearly two years ago, by the third and fourth paragraphs of his will gave his interest in certain "factory property," at Horatio and West Streets, in this city, and a farm at Wilton, Saratoga County, N. Y., known as the King Homestead, "to my said son Vincent C. King, Jr., his heirs and assigns forever, absolutely," subject to the payment of an annuity to his wife, and by the sixth clause he devised and bequeathed to his executors in trust for certain purposes, including a provision for his three daughters, all the personal and real estate with which he might "die, seised, and possessed." Virginia H. Hascall, one of the daughters, brought an action in the Supreme Court, in which it was sought to have such a construction of the will as would result in a judgment declaring void the trust therein created, and permitting a partition of the testator's real estate, and a distribution of his personal estate as though he had died intestate. It was contended that the language of the sixth clause creating a residuary estate was intended to include the parcels given to the son, and that the effect was to give him a remainder in fee instead of a fee absolute; or, in other words, that the devises, though in form absolute, were subject to the trust created by the sixth paragraph for the benefit of the widow during her life or until her remarriage, and that the title to the factory property and the farm would vest absolutely in the son only upon the death of the widow, or her remarriage. At the trial, however, it was held that the factory property and the farm devised to the son were not intended by the testator to form a part of his residuary estate, and that the failure to include both in the exception contained in the sixth clause was probably due to inadvertence. This view has now been upheld by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien. The other principal question in the case was whether the sub-division of the sixth paragraph directing the trustees to apply the balance of the net income, after paying all charges, to the payment of certain income to his wife, "and the payment and discharge of any and all incumbrances or liens of any kind upon my property," contained a direction to the executors and trustees to accumulate and apply a portion of the rents of the real estate, and of the income of the residuum of the personal property to the payment of the principal of the mortgages on the real property, and if it did, whether such a provision was valid. The court holds, on the authority of Becker vs. Becker, (13 App. Div., 342,) that a trust can be created for the accumulation of rents or income for the purpose of satisfying mortgages or charges upon real estate; though the opinion is expressed that in this case the question is not directly presented, and that considering the language used with a view of carrying out the intention of the testator, there was no provision for accumulation. Justices Barrett, Rumsay, and Ingraham concurred, but Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, holding that there was a clear violation of the statute against accumulations of rents beyond a minority.

⁂

When Trust Property May Be Sold.—Richard Cromwell in his will gave certain premises in this city to trustees to hold during the lives of Anna Merritt and Elizabeth R. Cromwell, each of whom was to get an annuity of $500 out of the rents, the residue of the yearly income, which amounted to $5,600, to be applied to the support and education of the children of Richard Cromwell, a deceased son of the testator. Upon the death of the two annuitants the real estate and the accumulations of the net income were "to go and be divided in fee amongst the children of my said son Richard who shall be then living, and the issue of such as may be dead, the issue of such deceased children to take the share of their deceased parent." The persons now interested in the estate are Elizabeth R. Cromwell, who is entitled to a five-hundred-dollar annuity; Frank and Robert Cromwell and Adelaide Mills, children of testator's deceased son Richard; the five infant children of Robert Cromwell, and the four infant children of Adelaide Mills. Since 1888, Mrs. Mills and Frank and Robert Cromwell executed mortgages of the remainder as security for the payment of their individual bonds. These mortgages have been foreclosed, and the amount due on the judgments, no sale having been had, are now over $40,000. Mrs. Adelaide Mills, who was substituted as trustee in place of the two original trustees, who died, instituted a proceeding in which the Supreme Court made an order authorizing her to raise $40,000 by the mortgage or sale of the real property, for the purpose of paying the foreclosure judgments. The order was made under Section 85 of the real property law, the reason assigned being that there was no probability of a sale under such judgments realizing anything like the value of the remainder, and that a sale thereunder would be injurious to the remaindermen who had mortgaged their interests, and would result in deficiency judgments. The premises were sold under the order for $54,600. The purchasers have refused to complete the purchase, and the Appellate Division has affirmed an order denying a motion to compel them to take title. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Court, held that the reasons stated in the petition for the sale were not such as by force of Section 85 of the real property law would authorize the Court to direct a sale of the trust property. If the order for the sale were carried out, and, as was probable, one of the persons whose interest was mortgaged should die before the life tenant, then the children of such person instead of obtaining, as intended by the language of the testator, one-third of $54,000, would be entitled only to one-third of about $14,000, because that would be all there would be left of the trust property after paying off the $40,000 of mortgages. In effect, Justice O'Brien said: "This would be the taking of property of infants, for which they are in no way beholden to their parents, to pay off the parents' debts. We do not think the statute was ever intended to effect any such purpose; on the contrary, we think it was only for the purpose of protecting and preserving the trust estate that the power was given to the Court to authorize the sale or mortgaging of such property. That it would be advantageous to the parents, who are remaindermen, may be assumed, but there is nothing in the language of the act from which the inference can be drawn that the peculiar reasons or circumstances, in addition to those enumerated, which would justify action by a court under Section 85 of the act, were advantages or disadvantages to persons who might have a contingent interest in the trust property. The purpose sought to be accomplished by the sale or mortgage must be a benefit or advantage to the trust estate.

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The Aged Widow Wins.—Willard Ives, who died two years ago in the City of Watertown, N. Y., at the age of ninety years, left a widow, Lucena M. Ives, about seventy-seven years of age, but left neither sister, brother, child nor descendant of any child. By his will he gave his wife the use of a farm, of the value of about $5,000, during her life, and an annuity of $1,000. The residue of his estate, amounting to about $200,000, he gave to the American Bible Society and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one-fourth to each, and the remainder to various other charitable and religious institutions. After he had been informed by his attorney that his will offended against the law of 1860 forbidding the giving to such corporations, under such circumstances, more than one-half of his property, his wife was summoned and the imperfections of the will were explained to her. She, after objecting to the provision made for her, told the attorney she would not contest the will. The testator about the same time prepared a codicil which cut off her bequests if she made a contest. She did not contest the will and codicil when they were offered for probate, and continued to live in a house upon the farm, in which she had been devised a life interest, and in the absence of action by the executor she made arrangements for the occupation of the farm by a tenant. She accepted, but without prejudice to her rights to contest the will, some semi-annual payments of the annuity given her by it. Having been made a defendant in an action brought by the executor, Ross C. Scott, to construe the will, she raised the question whether it was valid under the law of 1860. Justice McLennan, in the Jefferson County Special Term of the Supreme Court, before whom the case was tried, has decided that the facts stated did not establish any valid agreement upon the part of the widow not to contest the will nor did it establish the fact that she had contested the will and by its terms had thereby precluded herself from taking under it; nor had she estopped herself from questioning the validity, under the statute, of the bequests referred to. The institutions named in the will get but one-half of the estate, the balance going to the widow, except that the real estate, of the value of about $10,000, goes to the next of kin of the testator after the death of the widow.

GEORGE B. WHITE ACCUSED

Leather Merchant Said to Have Obtained a Quarter of a Million by Fraud.

LARGE BANK LOANS NOT PAID

An Indictment Ordered on the Charge of Swindling the Central National—White Under Arrest in Philadelphia.

An indictment was ordered yesterday, and is expected to be filed to-day against George B. White of Boston, who is charged with swindling the Central National Bank out of $19,595.96. It is claimed that through White's transactions other banks in this city and Boston, his merchandise creditors, and other persons have lost somewhere between $200,000 and $300,000. The indictment is for grand larceny in the first degree, and on this charge he is now under arrest in Philadelphia.

White and his brother, John K. White, neries at Hyndman, Penn. The business Their offices were at Boston and their tanneries at Hyndman, Penn. The business had been established by their father, whose reputation helped them. The firm name was William S. White & Co. Four years ago the firm failed with assets of not more than $30,000. The transactions with which George B. White is accused all took place before the failure.

White appeared in this city in 1896, and called upon William L. Strong, who was then President of the Central National Bank. He told Mr. Strong that he intended to go into business in this city, that his firm was worth over $400,000, besides owning immense tracts of land in Southern States worth $300,000, making a total of $700,000. The property, he said, was unincumbered, and he wished to get a loan on it. He then made a small deposit in the Central Bank, and on his statement of the firm's property secured a loan of $10,000. A series of notes were then put through the bank, but the deposit that had been made by White had all been drawn out. He is alleged to have kept this note system working for nearly a year.

The bank then discovered that it had lost through him the sum named in the complaint. It came to light later that White had worked the same game on the Chemical and Mercantile National Banks and the Bank of America, all of this city, and on Boston banks. It is also said that he carried on similar transactions with one or two banks in Philadelphia. He gave notes to the banks, which discounted the notes, putting a balance to his credit. Then he drew against his credit. It is claimed that the banks in this city lost $60,000 through him.

Ex-Mayor Strong was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday, and gave a detailed account of White's transactions with the Central Bank.

A curious feature of the case is that the District Attorney's office has little hope of convicting White, and even doubts whether the Governor of Pennsylvania will give him up, for the reason that it is believed that although White lied to the banks and fleeced them, there was nothing criminal in the transactions. His false statements are not a ground for prosecution according to one of the Assistant District Attorneys.

President Williams of the Chemical Bank said yesterday that White had caused the bank heavy losses, but that it had long ago charged up what he owed them to profit and loss.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE DINNER.

The Tenth Anniversary Is Celebrated in the Art Association Rooms—Many Distinguished Guests.

The tenth anniversary of the reorganization of the Brooklyn Institute was celebrated last night with a subscription dinner at the Art Association rooms, in Montague Street. President A. Augustus Healy of the institute presided and acted as toastmaster. The speakers were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, President of the Council; Prof. Edmund M. James of the University of Chicago, Seth Low, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Controller Bird S. Coler, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the New York University, City Superintendent William H. Maxwell, F. Hopkinson Smith, the Rev. Father Edward W. McCarty, and Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Institute.

Mr. Healy, in his opening remarks, spoke of the great progress made by the institute, and evoked applause by referring to Prof. Hooper as "the Moses of the Institute." He introduced as the first speaker Dr. Abbott, whose toast was "The People's University." Dr. Abbott was so enthusiastically received that he was compelled to bow twice to the audience before the applause subsided sufficiently to permit him to proceed. He said in part:

"Democracy is not merely the right to vote. It is not merely the privilege of escaping from being governed by kings in order to be ruled by bosses. [Laughter and applause.] Political and industrial freedom are not ends, they are means to an end, and that end is the development of the largest, best, and noblest manhood. The value of democracy does not lie in the fact that it gives better government to-day, but that out of government, with its blunders and incapacities, comes a better manhood to-morrow."

President Low's address was on "Popular Education in Great Cities." It was short, and was devoted mainly to praise of the institute and its work. The speaker said he welcomed the institute as a great ally in that work to which he had given his life.

Chancellor MacCracken's subject was "The University and the Institute." He said, in part:

"The existing system of higher popular culture is not without opposition. It has two chief foes. Political greed is one; private greed is the other. Political greed shouts in opposition to New York City giving a foot of land for the Brooklyn Institute or the New York Library, because they are organized and supported by voluntary management. Private greed turns its face against giving money to anything when it can help it. It says it is hard enough to pay the public taxes. Its name does not appear among the benefactors of the Brooklyn Institute or any institute."

WHY THE QUARTET SULKS.

Won't Sing in Church Because a "Patriotic" Song Was Hissed.

The Waverly Congregational Church of Booraem Avenue, Jersey City, is likely to lose a quartet which has sung in its choir for several years. It is composed of George Beisheim, William Lawdham, Stephen Eyre, and William Turner, the latter being a brother-in-law of the Rev. J. C. Emory, pastor of the church.

There is no difficulty between the choir and the quartet or between the latter and the church officers. It all came from a concert given recently by the choir. The trouble was made by a song that Mr. Lawdham of the quartet, who wrote it, intended to be patriotic. The audience did not agree with Mr. Lawdham. They greeted its first verse with hisses, and as the song went on the hissing became so violent that the quartet finally left the stage. They say they will never sing in the church again.

The great objection—so persons who attended the concert say—was to the chorus of the song, of which there are two verses:

Sammy, get your gun now and knock them off their feet;
Don't listen to McKinley, to Mark Hanna, or Wall Street;
But think of those poor sailor boys who died this awful death.
Oh, Sammy, get your gun now and take away their breath.

Oh, wait awhile McKinley, oh wait awhile I pray;
Oh, wait awhile McKinley for what I've got to say.
Oh, never mind the people, Bill, but take my kind advice,
Oh, wait awhile, McKinley, for the people cut no ice.

So far as can be learned, the people who heard the song thought it too slangy, and that it dealt in too flippant a manner with what the Nation regards as a tragedy.

For Croup, Whooping Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Sale of

Bicycle Skirts.

English tweed, checks and mixtures, in dark grey, brown or blue—

$7.50,

value $10.50 to $14.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

BROOKLYN LIGHT QUESTION.

Municipal Assembly's Demand for an Additional Appropriation of $100,000 Vetoed by the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck sent to the Municipal Assembly yesterday his veto of the resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to appropriate an additional $100,000 for lighting the streets of Brooklyn.

His veto, he said, was not given because he was opposed to the improvement, but principally because the item should have been asked for by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies in its estimate presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in January. The veto, as read in the Council, was as follows:

I return herewith without my approval a resolution adopted by you on the 8th of March last, requesting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make a further appropriation for lighting the streets and public places in the Borough of Brooklyn for the current year.

My objections to this resolution are that the recitals that precede it convey the inference that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment deliberately appropriated for lighting in the Borough of Brooklyn a sum less than the amount known to be necessary for that purpose.

This is not the fact. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, who is charged by law with efficiently administering the public service in this particular, and who is presumed to be fully informed of the requirements of his department, asked from the board for lighting in the Borough of Brooklyn an appropriation of $732,653.11, and he was voted that amount. He was allowed this sum, not upon the basis of a decrease of the public lighting, but upon the basis of a maintenance during the current year of the same service as was supplied during the year 1897.

A further objection to the resolution is that I cannot accept as correct the figures given in the recitals, as they differ materially from those furnished to me from sources where exact information should be found. Moreover, the entire subject has been taken under advisement by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and is now receiving careful investigation and consideration.

The reading of the veto was the only business out of the routine enacted at the meeting of the Council.

Appointments and Removals.

John B. A. Mullally of 316 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Francis Duffy of 519 Manhattan Avenue have been appointed assistants in the Corporation Counsel's office and assigned to the Bureau of Street Openings, at salaries of $1,500 each. Arthur Sweeney has been appointed an assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office, at a salary of $3,000 a year. The office of Assistant Superintendent of Lodging Houses, held by James P. Worstell, has been abolished by Commissioner Keller of the Charities Department. Samuel Hess, investigator, salary $500, has been removed from the department for inefficiency. William C. Yorke, investigator, has had his salary increased from $900 to $1,200 per annum.

M. R. VANNOSTRAND ARRESTED.

Locked Up in Ludlow Street Jail on a Charge of Having Wrongfully Converted $18,070.17.

Marshall R. Vannostrand, a lawyer who was arrested late Monday night at his office, 45 Pine Street, on an order issued by Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $15,000 bail, was unable yesterday to get any one to go on his bond. Vannostrand is charged with having wrongfully converted $18,070.17, the complainant against him being Sarah O. G. Pickman, as executrix of the estate of Benjamin Pickman. The complaint alleges that Pickman left an estate, the greater part of it consisting of a trust created by Emily T. Pickman, and valued at $94,479.67, in which Pickman held a life interest.

In June, 1893, after the death of Mr. Pickman, the complaint alleges that C. P. Bowditch, the trustee of the estate left by Emily T. Pickman, "paid or attempted to pay" to the plaintiff by a check on the Boston National Bank the sum of $44,479.57, the check being dated Aug. 23, 1893, and in addition a certificate of deposit for $50,000 on the National Bank of Commerce of Boston was also given. Soon afterward, Mrs. Pickman alleges, the Bank of Commerce gave her a draft on the Fourth National Bank of this city for $49,925.

On Aug. 28, 1893, she asserts, she indorsed two checks for Vannostrand for $44,479.57 and $49,925, at the request of the defendant, whom she engaged as her counsel, and directed him to pay certain legacies and conduct certain business transactions for her. Finally, when an accounting was requested, Mrs. Pickman alleges that Vannostrand left $11,910.17 unaccounted for. In subsequent transactions the plaintiff charges the defendant with having wrongfully converted $6,160, bringing the total amount up to $18,070.17.

Vannostrand, in his answer, sets up a general denial, claiming that his accounts are perfectly straight, and that he has claims against the estate for professional services.

Eight-Hour Movement Abandoned.

Charles O'Connell, Grand Master of the International Association of Machinists has just issued a circular to the members of the association complaining of the slim vote on the proposition to enforce the eight-hour rule in that trade on May 1. Grand Master O'Connell says: "One would think that an important question like this would have brought forth a referendum vote that would be phenomenal for its thoroughness and closeness to our total membership. It did not. Less than one-quarter of our totality thought the question of sufficient importance to record a vote for or against it. The indifference displayed proves that the time is not ripe, neither is our organization ready. Weighing the matter thus, your executive officers have come to the conclusion that it would be suicidal to make the demand on the date proposed. Therefore no general movement for the eight-hour day will be made."

Princeton Seminary Commencement.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—The annual Commencement exercises of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton have been set for Tuesday, May 10. On Sunday, May 8, will occur the preliminary exercises, conducted by the Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie, D. D., of Philadelphia. The diplomas will be conferred Tuesday morning, May 10, in the seminary chapel, at which time will also be rendered the class hymn. The address to the class will be delivered by George Junkin, LL. D., of Philadelphia. The annual meeting of the seminary alumni will be held immediately after the graduating exercises, and 1 P. M. the same day the annual alumni dinner will be given at Stuart Hall.

Kilpatrick Post Plants Trees.

Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., yesterday observed the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and at the same time paid tribute to the General in honor of whom the post is named by planting five trees in Kilpatrick Square, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues. A large number of children from Public School No. 11 participated in the ceremonies. Capt. C. H. Baxter introduced Gen. Franz Sigel, who made an address, in which he said it was the duty of the United States to assist the Cubans.

There's only one way to find out what sort of suits and overcoats we sell.

But buying doesn't mean keeping, if you don't like them—your money back if you want it—here.

Canes.

We'll "support" you for 25 cents; that's the price of our new and dainty canes.

Boys.

Boys as young as 3 are considered in all our departments—clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CONFERENCE ON CHARITIES

Papers by John Graham Brooks and Others on the Evils of Pauperism.

SOME HINTS FOR GIVING AID

Investigation, Co-operation, and Visitation Are the Strength of Associated Charities, Mr. Brooks Says—Opposition to Combined Work Is Waning.

Finishing the series of monthly conferences under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society to consider the evils of pauperism, a conference was held yesterday morning in the United Charities Building, at which John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., William I. Nichols of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell of the central office of the society, were the speakers. Miss Kate Bond, Chairman of the Committee on Conference, presided.

"The Strength and the Weakness of Associated Charities," was the topic considered by Mr. Brooks, who spoke from his experience as a member of the Board of Managers of the Cambridge Associated Charities.

"A town of about 20,000 inhabitants, whose charities I once observed," he said, "seemed about the model for all combined charitable work. I found that their success could be traced to three features on which they insisted. First, they were careful to look up the facts of every case brought before them, then by using these facts they obtained co-operation, and third, they secured the best visitors they could. In investigation, co-operation, and visitation upon a high standard of excellence resides the strength of associated charity.

"One goes to Chicago," Mr. Brooks went on to say, "and finds an immense and powerful charity based on the old relief system. They fail to sympathize with the combination idea. The antagonism of many persons of intelligence upon social questions has been a peculiar feature. It may often be traced to the influence of the college settlements. At their best, college settlements tend to become a little socialistic. Now you cannot have an institution with socialistic feeling but that you get some small hostility manifested to associated charities.

"And so it has been viewed as a great victory for associated charity that the students of the college settlements are gradually changing their attitude and are now mostly friendly to the associated charity idea."

Mr. Brooks explained the usefulness of work yards, laundries, and other institutions to provide work for the poor. Their assistance to the honest and willing to work was substantial, but their value in determining what cases were worthy was still greater.

Mr. Nichols spoke on "Industrial Aid in Associated Charity." Industrial features, he thought, were very good as tests, but something more distinctly helpful was needed. One fault of associated charities, in his opinion, was that they rested content with the plain features mentioned by Mr. Brooks, and did not consider humanitarian and sympathetic aspects.

Mrs. Lowell explained a scheme for the poor to save fuel for the cold months. Cards and stamps similar to those of the Penny Provident Fund were issued to many stations and sold to the poor. Then, when the cold weather came, they were redeemed at their face value for coal at reduced rates.

VERDICT FOR McAULIFFE.

Ex-Policeman Acquitted at Trial of the First of Seven Indictments.

Jeremiah J. McAuliffe, the ex-policeman, against whom seven indictments were found for assaulting that number of men and women at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street when he was attached to the Tenderloin Police Station, was acquitted on the first one before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday afternoon. The jury was out only ten minutes. The case was prosecuted by Deputy Assistant District Attorney McCann, and C. T. Sullivan was the lawyer for the defendant.

One of the six indictments remaining against McAuliffe will be tried in a few days. After the verdict was announced Recorder Goff said that the District Attorney's office should give to the prisoner's next trial the attention it deserved.

Miss Henderson in Contempt of Court.

Justice O'Dwyer, in the City Court has handed down a decision adjudging Elizabeth Henderson guilty of contempt of court. He has appointed Theodore F. Hascall as referee to determine what punishment shall be meted out to her. The defendant at one time conducted a decorating business at 41 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. In December last a judgment for $267 was obtained against Miss Henderson by the Standard Wall Paper Company, and Sheridan S. Norton was appointed receiver for her property in the matter pending action in supplementary proceedings. Mr. Norton notified the defendant that she would have to turn over all her property to him, and also any collections that she might make from outstanding accounts. This Mr. Norton alleges she failed to do. Miss Henderson denies that she has collected money from outstanding accounts, and says that she has no property to turn over to the receiver.

Hoboken Man Mysteriously Missing.

The Hoboken police were yesterday asked to look for William Hoag, thirty-two years old, who left his home, 112 Park Avenue, last Saturday night and has not since been heard from. After eating his supper he put on his bicycle suit and told his wife that he was going for a spin on the Hudson Boulevard. He was accompanied by Andrew Boyd, a neighbor, but the latter says that they only rode a block together. When they reached Washington Street, Mr. Boyd bade him good night and turned up that thoroughfare. While Mrs. Hoag and her daughter were at church Sunday night a strange man called at the house and said he had an important message for them. He said he would return, but did not do so. Mrs. Hoag believes that her husband has met with foul play.

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

Spring Gay.

What a week for buyers! Beautiful beyond belief—unless you see it with your own eyes. Come; ask your friends to come! Could write column after column on the goodness of the offerings of to-day, but space costs too much. We've gathered the world of wanted things—less the wrong sorts, and no city's people from ocean to ocean have ever seen such a wealth of newness as shown in the O'Neill store, nor have the prices been matched.

Another Suit Surprise.

The Cuban war uncertainty is tumbling things over among women's suit manufacturers, and a great demand for ready money made it worth while to keep our buyers out skirmishing all day yesterday, and what they bought there is good enough reason to talk about.—Proof of their buying is shown in such scoops as these:

At 15.98 Modish tailored suits, made by one of the foremost makers in the country. Gotten up in a style, fit and finish to equal custom tailoring. They are made from very fine Venetian Cloth—the colors are in black and navy and the Jacket is the much wanted popular fly-front—correct in length. The collars are prettily notched—the revers are faced with satin—the skirts lined with Percaline — and the jackets with black Taffeta. They are handsomely braided and regularly would bring $25.

At 16.98 Women's Suits, of extra quality Serge, with tight-fitting Eton Jackets, handsomely braided in neat designs and lined throughout with black Taffeta. The skirt is the new shape, Percaline lined, braid binding.

As the lots are limited we would advise early selection, as first choice is very desirable. Selling starts at 8 this morning.

At 5.00 LADIES' $7.50 SILK WAISTS at $5—Are ticketed and ready for a rush this morning. They are made from an extra quality of Taffeta, in handsome light and dark grounds, full fronts, pointed yoke backs, with double box plait, self collar and cuffs. The waists are $7.50 kinds. They are $5 to-day.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

RECEPTION TO GEN. BOOTH.

He Was Greeted by a Great Crowd at Carnegie Hall.

Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was tendered a public reception in connection with the opening of his New York campaign in Carnegie Hall last night by the Central Troops and members of the international and national staffs in all parts of the country. The hall was filled with Salvationists, bearing American and Salvation Army emblems. Gen. Booth was received with tremendous applause. Bishop Andrews presided. Commander Booth Tucker, in a brief address, referred to the arduous labors which the General had gone through since the advent of his arrival here, eight weeks ago, during which he addressed more than 165,000 people.

Bishop Andrews began his speech by reciting the circumstances which, he said, surrounded the birth of William Booth in the town of Nottingham, England, sixty-nine years ago.

"He is a man," said the Bishop, "of whom the world has heard much and is destined to hear more." The speaker then traced the life work of Gen. Booth since he was "touched by the Wesleyan spirit at the age of fifteen."

Gen. Booth was received with great cheers when he got up to speak. "The Salvation Army," he said during his address, "is willing to be judged, but judge her from the standpoint of her acts, and not in the line of public opinion." He asked his hearers not to understand him as saying that the Salvation Army is perfection in itself. "It is nothing of the kind, but we are improving," he said. "Neither is it a success everywhere." But, he added, he hoped to make it so.

Among those who occupied seats in the boxes were Warner Van Norden, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Sidney Whittemore, Judge MacLean, Gen. Collum, W. K. Peyton, Dr. David Webster, and the Rev. Dr. D. A. Briggs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Daly's TO-NIGHT and every evening, 8:15. La POUPEE, (THE DOLL GIRL,) A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordinneau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis and Mabelle Gillman. Matinées To-day and Sat. Children Half Price to all Matinées.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée To-day. Under the Red Robe. LAST WEEK. Last Sat. Mat. THE CONQUERORS. MONDAY NEXT—APRIL 25, WM. H. CRANE and his admirable company will present a new farcical play, entitled HIS HONOR THE MAYOR By Charles Henry Meltzer and A. E. Lancaster. SALE OF SEATS BEGINS TO-MORROW.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30 Daniel Frohman..........Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15 "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, The Moth and the Flame. Seats ready four weeks in advance.

DOGSHOW--OVER300 TERRIERS, BULLDOGS, AND DACHSHUNDS. AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way & 50th, APRIL 21st 4 to 10 P. M. 22nd, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 50 Cts.

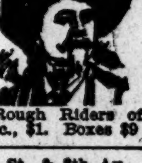
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, first time, Thur., Fri., and Sat. mat., Musical Comedy as Benefit for Franz Mueller, "Ladies Price Swimmers"; Sat. eve., only time, as benefit for Miss Braga, Manager Conried as "Dr. Klaus."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mat. To-day. GETTYSBURG.

COLUMBUS Mat. Today, 25c., 50c. NEVER AGAIN.



AMUSEMENTS.

Last Four Days. Last Four Nights MAD. SQ. GARDEN. Twice Daily, at 2 and 8:15. BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST and Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. DOUBLE BILL. BILLEE TAYLOR, I PAGLIACCI in English. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES, $3, $4, $5. MAT. TO-DAY, 25c. Next week—CARMEN, (in English.)

LAST DANCE-RECITAL of ELIZABETH BIOREN DUNCAN and ISADORA DUNCAN, Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th Street, Friday Afternoon, April 22, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, $2.00, may be obtained from the patronesses or at the Berkeley Lyceum Box Office.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Hayes and Lytton, O'Brien and Havel, Joe Cawthorne, Thatcher and Marble, Sig. Vanni, Carr and Jordan, Goggin and Davis, Binns and Binns, The Electro-Rama, and others.

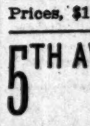
FAIR—Adath Israel—OF WEST HARLEM. Grand Central Palace, 43d St. and Lex. Av. To-night—CONGREGATION'S NIGHT. One Week, Afternoon and Evening. Concerts by Old Guard Band and Others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION..........25c

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2. The BOSTONIANS In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Matinées To-day and Saturday. HENRY MILLER. | LAST 4 NIGHTS. | THE MASTER. April 25—Richard Mansfield in "The First Violin."



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. MIRTH, MUSIC, and MAGNETISM.

OLYMPIA. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c. PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee. Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. MRS. FISKE IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY." AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

BIJOU MATINEES To-day & Sat. TO-NIGHT MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 6th av. Mat. Wed. & Sat. DIGBY BELL, With Laura Joyce Bell and original company in THE HOOSIER DOCTOR.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. MAT. SAT. "AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Matinée To-day. WAY DOWN EAST

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.

MISS MAUD MORGAN'S ANNUAL HARP Concert, Chickering Hall, Wednesday, April 20, 8:15 P. M. JAMES MORRIS HELFENSTEIN and the Boy Soloists of Grace Church.

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. IN GAY N.Y. Last 4 Nights. Last Mat. Sat. Nxt Mon. Brilliant Revival "THE LADY SLAVEY."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ADA REHAN. To-night, The Country Girl and Lilli Tse.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15 RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.